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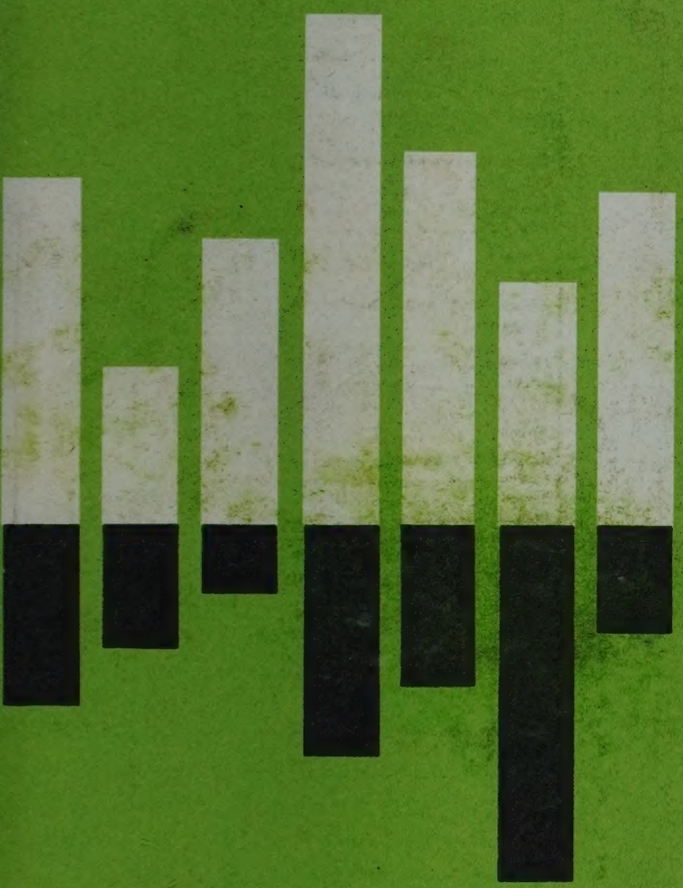

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SERICULTURE: A NOTE ON THE PRESENT SITUATION AND PROSPECTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES [1]

Since sericulture is highly labour intensive, it could make a significant contribution to easing the employment problems of certain of the developing countries. It also has low investment requirements, offers high profit potential, and can earn much-needed foreign exchange.

Promoting the production of a commodity like silk which is temporarily in short supply could involve the danger that a rapid increase in production would lead to the collapse of prices, with consequent financial and marketing problems. The future of natural silk seems to be safe in this respect. However, it is difficult to arrive at a firm picture of the future demand prospects because of the lack of adequate marketing studies on a world basis and of reliable statistics covering the silk producing areas.

Total world production of natural silk is quite small. In 1970 it slightly exceeded 41 000 tons. This represented only about 0.2 percent of all apparel fibres (including cotton, wool, flax and man-made fibres). However, in value terms the situation is quite different. At an average price of US$20 000 per ton of raw silk of 20/22 AA quality, its value amounted to over $820 million, exceeding by 12 percent the value of the jute and kenaf crop of 3.3 million tons. It is also estimated that well over 10 million farm workers are employed in natural silk production, mostly on a part-time basis. These figures clearly show that the production of natural silk merits careful study. The present paper is intended to draw attention to the importance of sericulture and the role it could play in certain developing countries.

Raw silk production

The silk production cycle known as sericulture includes four distinct activities: mulberry cultivation for the feeding of silkworms; silkworm rearing from egg to cocoon; silk reeling, which transforms cocoons into a continuous filament called raw silk; and silk throwing and weaving, in which silk filaments are twisted and woven into silk fabrics. As a rule the cocoons are reeled in the country in which they are produced. From an agricultural point of view the production of raw silk, which provides the raw material for the silk industry, represents the focal point of sericulture, where all important changes and trends are reflected.

Table 1 gives figures of raw silk production, compiled from all available sources. Only a part of these can be considered as based on reliable statistical material. Fortunately they cover many of the more important raw silk producing countries, such as Japan, the U.S.S.R., the Republic of Korea, India and Italy. However, for such important producers as the People's Republic of China (which probably accounts for about a quarter of world raw silk production), North Viet-Nam, the Republic of Viet-Nam, and North Korea (where, in 1966, 234 tons of raw silk are reported to have been produced) there are no reliable recent figures.

World production of raw silk was 29 percent less in 1970 than it was before the second world war in 1938. All important raw silk producing countries were involved in the war, and silk production was then almost abandoned as labour was needed for other purposes. Moreover, shortly after the war natural silk lost to man-made fibres the important place it occupied in the manufacture of women's hosiery. In 1938 in the United States alone about 18 000 tons of raw silk were used for the production of women's stockings.

In recent years the production of raw silk has been recovering steadily, increasing by 26 percent between 1966 and 1970. However, the trend has differed sharply as between the developed and developing countries. In Japan production reached its postwar peak in 1969 and has since been declining; the latest information shows a further decrease to 19 684 tons in 1971. In Italy raw silk production shrank by

[1] Based on the work of M. Petruszka. Further statistical and other information is available in *Raw silk: situation, outlook and implications for new sericulture projects.* FAO, Rome, ESCR: Misc 72/2, May 1972.

TABLE 1. – PRODUCTION OF RAW SILK

	1938	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Metric tons					
HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES						
Bulgaria	180	248	245	247	250	[1] 245
France	105	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	255	55	[2] 46	[2] 53	[2] 55	[2] 45
Hungary	20	17	12	9	6	4
Italy	2 738	593	478	523	499	310
Japan	43 152	18 694	18 926	20 755	21 485	20 515
Poland	1	[1] 7	[1] 7	[1] 8	[1] 7	[1] 7
Romania	15	[1] 90	[1] 79	[1] 61	[1] 72	[1] 70
Spain	15	42	46	31	29	[1] 31
U.S.S.R.	1 900	2 644	2 782	2 920	2 930	[1] 2 940
Yugoslavia	45	50	34	34	29	18
Subtotal	48 426	22 440	22 655	24 641	25 362	24 185
LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES						
Brazil	33	135	147	187	233	[1] 259
China, People's Rep. of	4 853	[3] 7 180	[3] 7 770	[3] 8 450	[3] 9 025	[3] 11 124
Egypt	...	!0	10	10	8	9
India	691	1 502	1 668	1 745	1 758	2 250
Iran	210	[1] 124	[1] 134	[1] 160	[1] 185	210
Khmer Republic	...	[1] 20	[1] 20	[1] 20	[1] 20	[1] 20
Korea, Rep. of	1 824	1 154	1 329	1 687	2 403	2 846
Lebanon	21	[1] 9	[1] 10	[1] 10	[1] 10	[1] 15
Madagascar	...	[1] 9	[1] 10	[1] 15	[1] 15	[1] 15
Pakistan	...	[1] 40	[1] 40	[1] 40	[1] 40	[1] 40
Syrian Arab Rep.	8	[1] 8	[1] 8	[1] 10	[1] 12	[1] 11
Thailand	...	[1] 50	[1] 80	[1] 115	[1] 165	200
Turkey	213	[1] 114	[1] 157	[1] 244	[1] 137	[1] 120
Subtotal[4]	3 178	10 387	11 398	12 708	14 024	17 130
WORLD TOTAL [4]	56 457	32 827	34 053	37 349	39 386	41 315

[1] Estimated by FAO. – [2] Estimated on basis of information from Greek Ministry of Agriculture. – [3] Estimated from a Japanese source. – [4] Total includes estimates for other countries for which data are not available.

50 percent in five years. France, where sericulture flourished for centuries, has disappeared entirely from the list of raw silk producers. Production has hardly changed in recent years in Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. In these countries the main reason for the stagnation or decline of raw silk production has been the shortage and high cost of labour. Investment in other modern industries has also become more remunerative than investment in sericulture.

This situation has created unique opportunities for the developing countries, which have a surplus of labour and serious employment problems, and some of them have taken good advantage of it. Raw silk production has increased rapidly in the People's Republic of China and in India, but the most spectacular achievements have been in the Republic of Korea, where production went up from 501 tons in 1961 to 2 846 tons in 1970. There have also been noteworthy attempts to promote sericulture in Latin America, with particularly promising results in Brazil.

World trade in raw silk

Table 2 indicates that only about 20 percent of the production of raw silk enters world trade, the rest being processed in the producing countries. Although there are 18 countries in the list of exporters, only 7 (the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Bulgaria, Brazil, Turkey, the Syrian Arab Republic and Romania) are net exporters, and in 1970 this group exported 89 percent of the estimated world total. The predominant role in raw silk export has been played by two countries, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea, with 58 percent and 25 percent respectively in 1970.

Of the raw silk traded in 1970, 96 percent was imported by developed countries. The most important importer was Japan, which was responsible for the increase of 22 percent in world imports between 1966 and 1970. Italy, the second largest

TABLE 2. – TRADE IN RAW SILK

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Metric tons				
EXPORTS					
High-income countries					
Bulgaria	146	144	283	287	290
France	54	50	43	62	49
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	2	4	1	—	5
Italy	384	560	495	474	589
Japan	527	224	566	184	75
Romania	50	40	35	8	8
Switzerland	93	100	58	104	49
United Kingdom	21	11	11	16	23
United States	2	36	19	5	57
Yugoslavia	32	25	4	—	—
Subtotal	1 311	1 194	1 515	1 140	1 145
Low-income countries					
Brazil	21	40	48	104	170
China, People's Rep. of	3 700	3 800	3 900	4 900	4 800
Hong Kong	135	18	32	33	24
India	—	—	3	33	—
Korea, Rep. of	808	919	1 056	1 644	2 036
Syrian Arab Rep.	5	5	5	3	16
Turkey	85	52	28	18	46
Subtotal	4 758	4 835	5 072	6 735	7 092
WORLD TOTAL	6 069	6 069	6 587	7 875	8 237
IMPORTS					
High-income countries					
Australia	1	1	—	2	1
Austria	1	1	—	1	1
France	771	715	707	736	619
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	202	214	233	248	183
Italy	1 861	1 807	1 461	1 963	1 851
Japan	1 138	1 742	1 225	2 578	3 874
Japan - wild silk	...	...	381	487	320
Netherlands	—	—	—	1	2
Spain	34	41	18	12	11
Switzerland	435	502	364	309	224
United Kingdom	210	192	211	198	185
United States	1 687	1 168	1 051	906	457
Yugoslavia	—	—	2	2	2
Subtotal	6 340	6 383	5 653	7 443	7 730
Low-income countries					
Egypt	11	7	2	23	25
Hong Kong	106	68	81	88	44
India	45	42	37	58	28
Khmer Republic	49	2	15	10	10
Thailand	—	—	—	220	200
Subtotal	211	119	135	397	307
WORLD TOTAL	6 551	6 502	5 788	7 842	8 107

importer, recorded no significant rise. The United States reduced imports of raw silk by about three quarters between 1966 and 1970.

World supply and demand for natural silk

In the last decade, and in the last five years in particular, there has been a sellers' market in the world silk trade owing to a continuous shortage of supplies. In addition, increasing labour costs (especially in Japan) resulted in a steady rise in raw silk prices, which nearly doubled in the six years from 1964 to 1970. Table 3 shows the price movements for raw silk originating from the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea, which can be considered indicative of the general trend in the world silk trade. The supplies from the People's Republic of China have not been regular, and this uncertainty has contributed to the unsteadiness of the prices.

TABLE 3. – AVERAGE PRICES FOR RAW SILK 20/22

Year	China [1]	Korea, Rep. of [2]
	.... U.S. dollars per kilogram	
1964	11.84	10.97
1965	13.15	12.61
1966	13.71	14.71
1967	15.22	16.11
1968	16.71	17.02
1970	19.56	20.16

[1] Chinese silk c.i.f. United Kingdom ports. – [2] Korean silk, f.o.b.

More systematic study is needed of the demand prospects for natural silk. The International Silk Association estimates the future increase in the demand for silk at 5 percent a year. This figure is probably an underestimate because it is based on the performance of silk factories over the last five years when raw silk has been in short supply. Moreover, there are demands which are not reflected in the statistics, for example, silk used for the production of the highest quality carpets in Iran, for homemade sarongs in Sulawesi, etc. The famous Thai silk is nowadays only half of Thai origin — about half of the raw silk required by the cottage silk industry in Thailand has to be imported because local sericulture has been unable to cover the steep rise in demand. It is likely that if more raw silk were available in the world market, the rise in consumption would be considerably greater.

There are two main factors governing the increase in the demand for silk. It is basically used in manufacturing high-quality clothing, which is considered a status symbol. The demand for silk textiles will therefore continue to rise as more consumers move into the higher income brackets in developed countries. The other factor is social customs in various parts of the world, such as the wearing of silk kimonos in Japan, saris in India and sarongs in Indonesia. The increase in population in these areas, accompanied by even a slow rise in income, will result in a higher demand for silk clothing.

Prospects for natural silk in the next decade

Of all the natural fibres used for the production of apparel fabrics, silk is the least affected by the impact of synthetics. Apart from the high rate at which the production of raw silk and its price are increasing, the best proof of the strength of silk as against man-made fibres is the fact that the largest gain in silk consumption has been in Japan, one of the most advanced countries in the production of man-made fibres. The advantages of man-made fibres, such as comparatively low prices, durability and easy care, have not outweighed the indisputable superiority of silk regarding softness, fineness, hygroscopic properties and dyeing characteristics, which are very important requirements in apparel textiles. For garments used on special occasions for which only the best is considered good enough, natural silk retains its quality image and a special appeal that has not been matched by man-made fibres. The main factor which could facilitate the inroad of man-made fibres would not be the technological superiority of man-made fibres but the shortage of raw silk. The production process in a silk factory, especially in the finishing department, requires highly skilled operators, and once production is curtailed or stopped it is very difficult to reestablish it in developed countries.

At the last World Silk Congress, held in France in 1970, the International Silk Association endorsed the recommendation of the International Sericultural Commission to double raw silk production in the next decade, which would be equivalent to an additional 40 000 tons. Even on the basis of the cautious estimate that the demand for raw silk will increase by 5 percent a year, it would be necessary to increase production by at least 20 000 tons in the next ten years. Japan, depending on its labour situation, may be expected to cut raw silk production by 6 000 to 8 000 tons in the next decade. Thus there is the opportunity for the developing countries to produce at least an additional 20 000 to 28 000 tons, which would have a value of US$400 to $560 million at present prices.

Advantages of sericulture promotion

Apart from the foreign exchange which could be earned by developing countries through sericulture, there are other important aspects as well. In India it is estimated that about 3 million farm workers participated in the production of 2 250 tons of raw silk in 1970. In the Republic of Korea, where the methods of sericulture are more advanced, 500 000 families, or about 2.5 million workers, produced 2 846 tons. In Japan 455 000 families, or about 2 375 000 workers, produced 20 515 tons (half of the world total). On the basis of the labour intensity of production prevailing at present in the Republic of Korea, it may be estimated that between 6 and 8 million workers would be required for the production of an additional 20 000 to 28 000 tons of silk. Moreover, it should be emphasized that sericulture is capable of providing gainful part- or full-time employment to economically retarded and unproductive members of the community, such as juveniles and elderly people.

The income which a family can earn from sericulture depends on the technical level of mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing. However, even in countries where the techniques are not well advanced, sericulture is very remunerative. In northern Pakistan, a family that does not own a mulberry plantation but rears silkworms on leaves obtained from a state plantation can earn $100 to $200 per season from silk production; a family which grows its own mulberries produces about 17 kilograms of raw silk worth about $300 from half a hectare of land. In Iran, the value of the cocoons that can be produced from 0.5 hectare under mulberry cultivation amounts to $430, and an approximate calculation shows that in one season about $80 per worker could be earned in sericulture. Except for silk reeling, all other sericultural activities are seasonal, part-time jobs. They last several months if multivoltine silkworm races are reared, whereas in univoltine races the production cycle from silkworm egg to cocoon takes only about 40 days.

From the point of view of the national economy, one of the important advantages of sericulture is that it does not require much land. The area needed to produce 1 ton of raw silk depends on the intensity of mulberry cultivation and the quality of the silkworm that is reared. With rainfed mulberry cultivation, without the application of artificial fertilizers, and rearing an inferior quality of silkworm, 20 kilograms of raw silk are obtained from 1 hectare of mulberry plantation. At the other extreme, cultivating the best varieties of mulberry on irrigated land with the application of fertilizers, and rearing the most suitable silkworm races, up to 120 kilograms of raw silk can be obtained from 1 hectare. For a country intending to start silk production, assuming that from the very beginning the most suitable variety of mulberry is cultivated and high-quality silkworm races reared, a yield of 40 to 60 kilograms of raw silk seems to be realistic. On this basis, a foreign exchange earning in the range of $800 to $1 200 per hectare of mulberry can be expected.

Silkworm rearing also requires very little capital investment. To rear a standard quantity of silkworm eggs, known as one box and equal to 10 grams, which will produce about 30 kilograms of cocoons or 5 kilograms of raw silk, the following materials and equipment are needed: a rearing room with a 16 square-metre floor space, a mulberry reserve room with a floor space of about 5 square metres, some rearing trays, feeding stands, knives, nets, cocooning frames, paraffin paper, and disinfectants. Except for silkworm eggs and the last two items, the farmer can procure all the others by himself or with the help of village craftsmen.

Silk reeling is an operation in which some capital investment is involved, but the amount depends on the quality of the raw silk production which is aimed at. To produce the highest quality raw silk for export, automatic silk-reeling machinery should be used. One set of such machines costs about $120 000, and working one shift will produce 15 tons of raw silk valued at $300 000. The raw silk used by cottage industry working on hand looms does not have to be of high quality, and for this purpose much cheaper machines (and in extreme cases even home-made crude silk reeling appliances) would suffice.

The export of raw silk can be a very important foreign exchange earner for a developing country. For instance, in 1970 the Republic of Korea earned over $40 million through the export of 2 036 tons of raw silk. However, raw silk of high quality, which requires investment in quite expensive automatic machinery, is not the only remunerative exportable silk item. The extraordinary success of Thai silk has proved that hand-reeled and home-woven exotic silk fabric can conquer the market, provided that it is offered in attractive colours and designs. In 1970 Thailand exported silk textiles worth $8 million, not counting the considerable quantities purchased by tourists. India's exports of silk textiles in 1970 exceeded $20 million.

Requirements for sericulture promotion programmes

The future of natural silk appears promising provided that supply and demand can be brought into better balance, and raw silk prices thus stabilized. To achieve this objective, the prompt implementation of integrated sericulture promotion programmes is needed. Although there are silk development programmes in several countries, it is unlikely that they will cover the expected additional demand plus the

gap resulting from the decrease of raw silk production in developed countries in the next few years.

The main difficulty in launching a sericulture promotion programme is the shortage of trained personnel. Professional training in sericulture is possible at present only in Japan, Italy, the U.S.S.R. and India, and there are still many problems to be solved if an international training programme is to be set up. In Japan, sericulture is geared to a much higher level of agriculture than in the developing countries. Indian research is quite advanced in mulberry cultivation, but in other fields of sericulture India itself may require assistance from abroad. The most efficient and economical way of training the highly qualified extension staff needed for sericulture promotion would probably be the establishment of special international training centres in suitable places.

The substantial advances achieved in the last few years in mulberry cultivation, silkworm rearing and silk reeling have mainly resulted from intensive scientific research in Japan, where the state-supported sericultural experimental station employs 750 research workers and 420 technicians, and there are also other silk research establishments. In view of the declining trend of raw silk production in Japan, it is likely that research may also shrink, as happened earlier in France and Italy. It is therefore urgent to strengthen and develop sericultural research in the countries which intend to promote silk production on a large scale.

Although sericulture does not require large investments, even the purchase of silkworm seed, not to mention inputs for intensification such as fertilizer and irrigation, will remain out of reach of small farmers if they cannot be provided with credit. This calls for the establishment of silk cooperatives to assist, not only in solving financial and marketing problems, but also technical problems.

Young silkworms in their first three ages (moultings) are particularly liable to infectious diseases, and greater care and skill are required than in the handling of older silkworms. Cooperative rearing at this stage, in specially prepared rooms rather than undivided farmhouses, can offer economic advantages and ensure better growth. In their last two ages, in which the main problem is the supply of a large quantity of leaves, silkworms can be looked after by individual farmers in their households.

This type of sericultural cooperative is popular in Japan. In developing countries, cooperatives could broaden still further the scope of their activities. They could facilitate the establishment of well-equipped silk reeling and dyeing centres, and thus assist in the development of all phases of sericulture from mulberry cultivation to the sale of finished silk goods.

Because of its employment potential, profitability, low investment cost, and high foreign exchange earnings, sericulture could become an important factor in the economic development of many countries. The main need is to provide an adequate infrastructure for this purpose.

Commodity Notes

THE EFFECTS OF NATIONAL POLICIES ON INTERNATIONAL DAIRY MARKETS [1]

General

For the international dairy market 1971-72 was a period of transition. By early 1971 most of the policy measures launched by surplus-producing countries to curb milk output and to stimulate demand for milk products had been removed or suspended. Substantial rises in milk prices and other incentives had again improved the profitability of dairy farming in high-income countries. Combined with more favourable weather conditions this led to a virtually general recovery of milk output, while demand was adversely affected. Thus, the acute shortage of supplies in 1971 on the international market, where prices reached the highest levels, did not persist. Since the beginning of 1972 world prices have fallen considerably and there has been a reemergence of surpluses, especially of butter in western Europe.

Production restrictions relaxed by 1971

The acute shortage in 1971 had been the combined result of previous policy action taken by surplus-producing countries to curb milk production and to stimulate demand, of unfavourable weather conditions in leading exporting countries, and of a fast decline in the attractiveness of dairy farming in high-income countries owing to longer term socio-economic factors.

In view of the changed situation most of the special policy measures were removed or relaxed by 1971. EEC countries and Switzerland withdrew or suspended schemes to reduce dairy herds by slaughtering or dairy/beef conversion premiums. Finland was the only country continuing its programme to reduce cow numbers. In Austria, Switzerland and Canada holdbacks from the milk price, through which farmers contribute to the financing of surplus disposal, were cut. Canada also temporarily relaxed its market quota sharing system under which production in excess of quotas to individual producers is charged with heavy levies, while plans to introduce a similar system in Australia have not so far materialized. On the consumption side, special sales of cheap butter to the food processing industry and low-income consumer groups ceased in EEC and elsewhere. The United Kingdom drastically cut welfare distribution of liquid milk. EEC also discontinued the disposal of milk powder at very low prices for feeding to pigs and reduced the subsidy on skim milk manufactured into casein. The Community maintained, however, the subsidy on liquid skim milk returned to farmers and increased that on skim milk powder fed to calves. Feeding of milk products to animals also continued to be supported in Austria and Switzerland, and Ireland introduced a subsidy, similar to that of EEC, on skim milk returned to farmers.

Policy changes were particularly drastic with respect to trade. The United Kingdom suspended its system of import quotas for butter and cheese. In EEC, restitutions on exports of butter (except packet butter) and skim milk powder were withdrawn in the spring of 1971 and, in the autumn, a levy on exports of skim milk powder was even imposed. On the other hand, the United States, where new surpluses had already arisen in 1970/71, reappeared as a commercial exporter of butter for the first time since the mid-1960s.

Most developing countries reduced their imports. Some, however, which during the years of low import prices had initiated large-scale nutritional programmes (Cuba, Mexico, and Chile in particular) or established important milk recombining industries (southeast Asian countries and Peru) maintained or even further increased imports despite higher prices. Provisions for food aid were generally reduced. At the beginning of 1972 world stocks of butter and skim milk powder were down to 300 000 and 170 000 tons, respectively, compared with 365 000 and 311 000 tons a year earlier and the record levels of 588 000 and 584 000 tons at the beginning of 1970.

Sharp rises in milk producer prices

In addition to various indirect measures, governments of most developed and centrally planned countries made considerable increases in the producer price of milk. Apart from New Zealand where the price rose as a direct result of improved world market prices, the increase was particularly sharp in Ireland which — in large measure — adopted the EEC dairy support system in December 1971. In Denmark and, to a lesser extent, the United Kingdom, expectations of further rises in the price of milk as a result of EEC entry have made dairy farmers more optimistic. Record prices for calves and slaughter

[1] This note is based on FAO document CCP 72/16/1 presented to the forty-seventh session of the Committee on Commodity Problems.

cattle helped to improve the profitability of dairy farming. Thus, the decline in dairy cow numbers has come to a halt in developed countries, and there has been a new expansion in eastern Europe. Milk output has, therefore, shown an almost general recovery in 1972.

Butter surpluses up again

As higher producer prices were for the most part reflected in retail prices, consumption was adversely affected, particularly that of butter, the more so as the underlying downward trend in butter consumption due to changing food consumption habits — that had been concealed by special measures in a number of developed countries — has reappeared.

The result has been a rapid build-up of new butter stocks in Europe, especially in EEC, whereas skim milk powder stocks have increased less, largely due to the cautious policy concerning the use of milk protein in the feedstuffs sector. On 1 October 1972, western European butter stocks, at about 500 000 tons, were almost 225 000 tons more than a year earlier and only 60 000 tons below the 1969 record level.

New action to restore market balance

In contrast to the second half of the 1960s, governments have taken relatively quick action in response to the reemergence of surpluses, drawing on experience gained in recent years. EEC resumed sales of cheap butter to the domestic ice cream and biscuit industries and to armed forces this summer. Other measures to stimulate butter consumption have been launched recently. Also, to prevent both too sharp an increase in milk production and a larger beef deficit, new measures to encourage farmers to switch from commercial milk production to specialized beef cattle rearing are being considered. Moreover, EEC provided new quantities of butter oil for food aid, of which 13 000 tons were pledged to the World Food Programme (WFP), and provisions of some 60 000 tons of skim milk powder for the same purpose have recently been proposed by the EEC Commission. Switzerland launched a package of measures to keep the market in balance, including a new dairy cow slaughtering scheme, increased incentives to specialized beef cattle farmers with no commercial milk production, and a rise in the general holdback from the milk price, accompanied by disposals of surplus cheese at reduced prices on the home market. Also, if milk deliveries exceed a certain global quota, excess sales will be charged with a heavy special levy. In Canada, the relaxation in the application of levies on over-quota deliveries of milk ceased in 1972/73. The development of supply management systems which aim to limit output to domestic requirements and to make farmers share in the cost of surplus disposal is most advanced in Switzerland and Canada. Other countries have also undertaken steps in this direction, notably Australia, although in most dairying countries costs of any surplus disposal action continue to be borne largely by subsidies from state budgets.

Producers have also been warned against undue expansion of supplies by a growing reluctance of some governments to make new increases in the milk price, the United States being the most important example. Apart from new provisions for food aid, measures to dispose of dairy surpluses have included reintroduction of, or an increase in, subsidies on exports, although the main surplus-producing countries have so far pursued a more cautious export policy than during the last surplus period in the late 1960s.

While the long-term decline in the attractiveness of dairy farming as a result of general socio-economic developments is likely to continue in most developed countries, the short-term outlook is for a further expansion of milk output in the main dairying countries with considerable surplus problems — especially in Europe, where the implications of EEC enlargement will lead to a further decline in butter consumption in the new members, accompanied by an additional stimulation of milk production. Policy measures taken hitherto are inadequate to restore equilibrium between supply and demand in developed countries, and will therefore have to be intensified during the months to come.

Also, recent experience suggests that after developing successful short-term adjustment techniques for dealing with existing surpluses, governments should now give greater attention to more permanent systems of supply management. However, as long as milk production and consumption are so highly dependent upon noneconomic factors, especially weather, it will not be possible to establish a complete and lasting equilibrium.

Need for effective supply management systems in developed countries

Supply management systems need to be further developed, taking into account the difficulties of harmonizing social and economic aims in the fixing of producer prices for milk. Within such systems, which should not ignore the need for the rationalization of dairy farming, there is the problem of national dairy markets being isolated from world markets. One way of mitigating this might be by reducing the returns to farmers on milk products produced in excess of commercial requirements.

The risk of instability in international supplies and prices would also be lessened by better coordi-

nation of national policies. A factor which needs to be taken into account is the long time lag between the application of measures to balance milk markets and the response of milk supplies, due both to biological reasons and to the high amounts of capital and land involved in dairy farming. Recent developments have shown how this factor complicates the problems of devising — and of timing — suitable policy measures to achieve a required degree of supply adjustment.

Dairy development needs intensification in developing countries

In developing countries, however, demand for milk and milk products is likely to continue to outstrip domestic supplies. Their imports of dairy products tend to rise further. In view of their shortage of foreign currency the development of local dairy industries in countries with a reasonable economic potential for milk production will have to be considerably speeded up if nutritional standards are to be improved.

National dairy policies in selected countries

Developed and centrally planned countries

While efforts to rationalize the milk production sector in *Australia* have continued under the Commonwealth Government's Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme, there has been no agreement so far on proposals to control output. The Government considers such a mechanism to be necessary in particular in the expectation of export losses resulting from EEC enlargement. A five-year stabilization scheme providing for a two-price quota system with production above domestic requirements being unsubsidized on export markets had been formulated by the industry and the Federal Government. The Agricultural Council has referred this plan, together with alternative suggestions, to federal and state officials to work out a plan acceptable to all states. In the meantime, the Federal Government decided to extend the existing stabilization arrangement for butter and cheese until 1976/77. This provides for a bounty on production of the two commodities of at least A$27 million a year (US$30.6 million), as against about A$40 million annually in the last two years. In addition the Commonwealth Government has, in respect of 1972/73 production only, undertaken to compensate the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalization Committee for any loss sustained as a result of increasing its initial equalization value for butter to $38.50 per hundredweight. The new value will enable factories to make an opening pay rate of 34 cents per pound commercial butter basis. Any additional assistance will be determined each year in the light of the needs of the industry and taking into account action in the adoption of an effective scheme to control production. Also, a bounty of up to A$0.8 million ($0.91 million) will continue to be granted on exports of preserved milk products containing butterfat, but the grant on exports of nonfat products has not been renewed.

In the context of the country's export diversification policy, the investment authority of the Australian Dairy Produce Board has been strengthened, particularly as related to investments in Asian milk recombining plants which use increasing quantities of Australian butter oil and skim milk powder.

As a result of the decline in dairy surpluses in *Austria* the holdback from the farmers' milk price (as a contribution to the financing of surplus disposal and sales promotion) was gradually reduced from A.S20 in the summer of 1970 to A.S6 ($0.80 and $0.24 respectively) per 100 litres as of August 1971. Schemes to encourage a switch from commercial milk to beef production were discontinued. Returns to milk producers were increased directly, in particular for milk of first quality. Since June 1971 the producer price for milk of first quality (prior to deduction of holdback) has been about A.S262 ($10.51) per 100 litres, 11 percent more than in 1970/71. Retail prices of milk and milk products were also increased in 1971, although a subsidy is still paid to keep consumer prices below the cost of production. Subsidies continued to be paid on milk products used in animal feeding. There were further contributions to the World Food Programme. Recent measures to improve the profitability of dairy farming have led to a rapid recovery of milk output.

The supply management plan agreed upon by the *Canadian* Dairy Commission and provincial milk marketing agencies for the Quebec and Ontario provinces in 1971 has been extended to cover additional provinces, and by the end of 1972 about 95 percent of Canada's manufacturing milk production was covered.

Under the new market sharing quota arrangement all producers of manufacturing milk, including milk surplus to the requirements of the liquid milk market, receive for a quota, related to domestic requirements, a price based on Canadian support levels with a heavy levy on excess deliveries. Support prices were raised in August 1971 as follows: for butter by 5 percent to 68 cents per pound (US$1.48 per kilogram), for cheese by 6 percent to 54 cents per pound ($1.18 per kilogram) and for skim milk powder by 8 percent to 26 cents per pound ($0.57 per kilogram). In April 1972 there was a further increase in

the skim milk powder price to 29 cents per pound ($0.63 per kilogram). The direct subsidy on manufacturing milk has been left at Can.$1.25 per 100 pounds for within-quota deliveries, subject to a holdback for surplus disposal. Because of improved returns from exports this holdback was cut by more than two thirds to Can. $0.10 per 100 pounds ($0.22 per 100 kilograms) during 1971/72. The levy on deliveries in excess of quotas to individual producers in provinces with market sharing arrangements was reduced from Can.$2.40 to $2.05 per 100 pounds ($5.24 and $4.48 per 100 kilograms). Moreover, owing to the special circumstances in 1971/72 when butter supplies fell below domestic requirements and skim milk powder surpluses were sharply reduced, a certain margin of deliveries in excess of the quota was temporarily allowed before the holdback was applied. Although milk output has recovered since the end of 1971 and world prices of skim milk powder have fallen below the new Canadian support level, holdbacks for 1972/73 have provisionally been left unchanged, but the threshold at which over-quota levies apply has reverted to the quota level.

Demand has been encouraged by the *Czechoslovakian* Government's policy to keep consumer prices low, as well as by the dairy industry's efforts to diversify processing and to improve the quality and distribution of milk products. More recently steps have been taken to speed up the growth of milk production which hitherto had lagged behind demand. Following a sharp increase in 1971, the basic producer price for milk was raised by another 8.5 percent in July 1972. In addition, since 1971 a bonus has been paid on milk delivered by socialist enterprises in excess of quantities sold during a certain reference period. The bonus is highest in areas with unfavourable conditions for production, where it reaches up to 60 percent of the basic price. The increase in prices has been accompanied by an improved system of incentives to farms and farm workers, by grants for the construction of buildings and increased provisions of concentrates in relation to milk sales. Also, during 1971-75, premiums are being paid to enterprises expanding their cow herds. Growing emphasis is attached to the concentration and specialization of dairy farming in large-scale enterprises as well as to the integration of milk producing and processing units. Recent rises in producer prices have not affected consumer prices for milk and milk products as the difference is offset by state subsidies. As regards foreign trade, it is planned to reduce exports of cheese and preserved milk products, but to phase out butter imports by 1975.

In *Denmark*, policy measures taken in previous years to improve the profitability of dairy farming, accompanied by higher returns from exports and expectations of a further rise in milk (and cattle) prices as a result of EEC entry (the present Danish milk price is still approximately 25 percent below EEC level), made the long-term downward trend in dairy cow numbers level out in 1971/72. From January 1971 government support has included quality premiums for first-class milk and butter. Subsidies on milk output were equal to approximately D.Kr 11 (US$1.50) per 100 kilograms of milk delivered in 1971, a quarter more than a year earlier and about one sixth of the total producer price. In August 1971 the Monopoly Board authorized an increase in the domestic wholesale price for butter by 6 percent to D.Kr 12 ($1.62) per kilogram with a corresponding rise (according to fat content) in prices for other milk products.

EEC dairy policies underwent marked changes reflecting the tight supply position in 1971 and the new surplus problems this year. The common target price for milk was raised by a further 8 percent for 1972/73. Substantial increases in calf and slaughter cattle prices also helped to improve the profitability of dairy farming. As special schemes to reduce them have been discontinued, the decline in numbers of dairy cows has slowed down. To prevent too sharp an increase in milk production and a further widening of the deficit in beef and veal, new measures are now being considered to encourage farmers to switch from the production of commercial milk to specialized beef farming.

Taking into account the different trends in demand for individual milk products, the rise in the target price for milk was again reflected mostly in the intervention price for skim milk powder (Table 1). Threshold prices (minimum import prices) were correspondingly adjusted.

TABLE 1. – EEC: MILK TARGET PRICES, BUTTER AND SKIM MILK POWDER INTERVENTION PRICES IN 1968/69-1972/73

	1968/69-1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
	Units of account[1] *per 100 kg*		
Milk target price (free dairy)	10.30	10.90	11.77
Butter intervention price ...	173.50	178.00	[2]180 (186)
Skim milk powder intervention price	41.25	47.00	54.00

[1] The EEC unit of account = U.S.$1 to August 1971; now = $1.086. – [2] 180 from 1 April, 186 from 15 September 1972.

There have again been national variations of the common price policy and, due to divergent currency policies, a complex system of compensatory levies and restitutions has been applied in intra-EEC trade since 1971. The common dairy market organization was completed by arrangements for the liquid milk sector. The new regulation provides for three types of milk for liquid consumption: skim milk, low-fat milk with from 1.5 to 1.8 percent fat, and whole milk with at least 3.5 percent fat content. Member

states may maintain national standards until the end of 1973. Retail prices for liquid milk will remain subject to decisions of national or regional authorities. In 1971/72, consumer prices rose at an accelerated pace. The increase was sharpest in the Federal Republic of Germany where direct state control on liquid milk pricing has now been entirely abolished.

The tightness of world supplies allowed a rapid reduction in surplus stocks of dairy products together with drastic cuts in export restitutions. For butter (except packet butter) and skim milk powder, restitutions were entirely withdrawn in the spring of 1971 and, with the situation tightening further, a levy was imposed on exports of skim milk powder in the autumn, temporarily reaching up to 20 units of account per 100 kilograms. The period for delivery of skim milk powder and butter oil committed to WFP had to be extended until June 1972. Also, the subsidy on skim milk manufacture into casein was reduced on 1 January 1972.

Virtually all the measures to encourage domestic food consumption of milk products, particularly butter, had been withdrawn by early 1971. A cautious policy, however, was pursued with respect to skim milk powder fed to calves. While the subsidy on liquid skim milk for stockfeeding remains unchanged, at 1.65 units of account per 100 kilograms, that on skim milk powder has been raised by another 36 percent to 17.62 units of account per 100 kilograms in 1972/73 so that the feeding of skim milk powder is becoming increasingly costly for the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. In 1971/72 about 0.9 million tons of skim milk powder (roughly three quarters of total output) were used in animal feeding and required subsidies of more than 100 million units of account. Nonetheless, as a result of lower export losses and the withdrawal of other measures referred to above, total cost of the EEC dairy support policy is estimated to have fallen by one fourth to about 700 million units of account in 1971.

While most of the EEC skim milk powder surplus continues to be absorbed by the domestic feedstuffs sector, there has been a new build-up of surplus stocks on the EEC butter market in 1972. This is because the recent recovery of milk output has been accompanied by a substantial decline in consumption and exports of butter. Higher prices and last year's cessation of special measures have reinforced the underlying downward trend in demand. The Community has accordingly taken new action, including the reintroduction of export subsidies, new provisions for food aid and for sales of cheap butter on the domestic market, action which has been considerably expanded in recent weeks. There was also an increase in export restitutions for cheese, whole milk powder and condensed milk. The levy on exports of skim milk powder was withdrawn in June 1972, and since the end of July a restitution on sales abroad has again been paid. Also, new provisions of skim milk powder for food aid have been proposed by the EEC Commission.

The Government of *Finland* has continued its policy of curbing overall agricultural production, including milk output. By the end of 1971, 172 000 hectares, or 6.4 percent of total arable land, were taken out of production under a soil bank system. Cow numbers and milk production declined further, and the cost of dairy surplus disposal measures fell by 13 percent to F.mk 512 million ($122 million) in 1971. The alleviation of the market situation and substantial rises in production costs made the Government increase the producer price of milk in 1971, and there was a further rise of 12 percent in 1972. Largely because of the continuing decline in consumption, butter stocks grew again in 1972, but recent sales to the U.S.S.R. have brought stocks back to normal levels.

In *Ireland*, the beef cattle incentive scheme was maintained and significant changes were made in the manufacturing milk price structure, designed to approach the conditions expected to prevail in an enlarged EEC. On 1 December 1971, the butter price payable by the Dairy Board to creameries was increased by 55 percent to £725 per long ton ($1 735 per ton). From the same date, the price of skim milk powder is being supported at £185 per long ton ($443 per ton). A subsidy of 2.5 p per gallon ($1.30 per 100 kilograms) is paid on skim milk returned by creameries to their suppliers. Thus, the support prices for butter and skim milk powder were brought to the level of the then EEC intervention prices, but the subsidy on skim milk has not yet reached the EEC level. Although the previous system of paying direct milk price subsidies and quality allowances ceased, it was estimated that in 1972 the producer price for manufacturing milk would be 1 to 2 p per gallon ($0.5 to $1 per 100 kilograms), or about 10 to 15 percent, higher than in 1971. The increase in support prices will be only gradually reflected in consumer prices. On 1 December 1971 the ex factory price of butter for sale on the home market was raised by only 10 percent to £549 per long ton ($1 314 per ton), the difference with the support price being borne by a government subsidy. Minimum prices for milk for liquid consumption were increased in line with the higher prices being paid for manufacturing milk.

New Zealand's policy continues to aid the amalgamation of uneconomic production units and the acceptance of the trend to a dual purpose breed of dairy stock. Although the producer price of milk is almost exclusively based on world prices of milk products, there is a system of smoothing out short-term international variations so that the considerable improvements in export returns were not fully re-

flected in the 1971/72 milk price. Nonetheless, the producer price for manufacturing milk rose by 25 percent to a record level. The price of milk produced for liquid consumption — which is strictly controlled by quotas — increased by about the same extent. Whereas domestic market prices of butter, cheese and other dairy products were also raised, the consumer price of liquid milk remained unchanged at 4 N.Z. cents per pint (US$0.08 per litre), the difference being made up by a higher government subsidy.

New Zealand has successfully continued its export diversification policy, which includes shipments on concessional terms (food aid and long-term credit sales). An important element of export diversification is the growing supply of milk powder and butter oil for milk recombining plants in developing countries.

During *Poland*'s current five-year plan (1971-75) higher priority is being given to the development of the livestock and milk sector and less to grains. Investment expenditure to the dairying industry will be about 50 percent more than in the previous plan period. The plan calls for an expansion of milk production by almost 15 percent to over 16 million tons in 1975, with only a minor increase in cow numbers. State purchases are planned to increase by about a third to over 7 million tons, to reach 44 percent of total production compared with 36 percent in 1970. The Association of Dairy Cooperatives intends to promote productivity by encouraging specialization on selected, larger, private farms. In the field of processing, the main emphasis will be on production of cheese, cottage cheese and fresh milk products rather than on butter. The Government's new policy was reflected in a considerable increase in the producer price of milk in 1971, the first rise since 1963. Retail prices were mostly kept at their old, low levels so that considerably higher state subsidies are now being paid. It appears that the results of the recent improvement in the profitability of cattle farming are beginning to show as dairy cow numbers have slightly recovered and off-farm sales of milk have increased considerably this year.

After a rapid decline in *Sweden*'s milk output in recent years, the real producer price of milk will be increased by S.Kr 15 ($2.93) per 100 kilograms or about 25 percent under the current agricultural price agreement (July 1971-June 1974). The agreement contains an "inflation clause," providing for an adjustment of agricultural prices to general price developments twice a year. Also, as of 1 July 1972, a new government farm loan scheme will assist milk producers with an annual production capacity of at least 50 tons to develop their enterprises. In northern Sweden, small-scale milk production continues to be supported for social reasons.

Although the subsidy on sales of liquid milk has been raised, the increase in the producer price is to come mainly from higher market prices for milk and milk products, and retail prices have therefore risen substantially. Between early 1971 and July 1972 the consumer price for liquid milk increased by 30 percent to almost S.Kr 1.60 ($0.31) per litre. Calculations for milk prices during the current three-year agreement were based on the assumption of an annual milk collection of 2.7 million tons (about the 1971 intake figure), whereas there has been a perceptible recovery since the end of last year. If the rise continues, the increase in the "real" price of milk foreseen for 1971-74 may not fully materialize. This is because, while farmers will benefit from adjustments of domestic wholesale milk prices, the costs of surplus disposal through exports are largely borne by the dairying industry. However, the Government states that: "Other factors which are not directly related to national dairy policies may at the same time tend to sustain the anticipated price increase."

Milk output in *Switzerland* has shown a perceptible increase since the autumn of 1971, partly due to policy developments in 1970-71 which resulted in substantial rises in returns to producers and to the suspension of the dairy cow slaughtering scheme. Faced with this situation, the Government has made a number of policy changes. While there has been a further increase in the producer price of milk by 5 percent to S.Fr 65 ($15.82) per 100 kilograms as of 1 May 1972, the holdback from the milk price was raised from S.Fr 1.50 to 2.50 ($0.37 to $0.61) per 100 kilograms. Additional levies will be charged if milk deliveries exceed the guarantee quota of 2.6 million tons, gradually rising from S.Fr 10 per 100 kilograms for the first 25 000 tons up to S.Fr 40 per 100 kilograms for more than 75 000 tons above quota level. Also a new dairy cow slaughtering scheme (with a premium of up to S.Fr 1.20 [$0.29] per kilogram live weight plus an extra payment for young cows) has been launched, and the premium to producers who refrain from marketing their milk or milk products has been raised from S.Fr 200 to 250 ($48.68 to $60.85) per cow.

The increase in the producer price was accompanied by another rise of 5 percent in the retail milk price to S.Fr 1.10 ($0.27) per litre whereas butter and cheese prices have been left unchanged. Thus, losses from sales of these products are likely to grow, the more so as for emmental cheese a cheap sales campaign was launched in June to dispose of surplus stocks. No price adjustment was made for liquid skim milk fed to livestock. For milk replacers the prescribed minimum content of butterfat has been raised from 2.7 to 4 percent, the minimum content of skim milk powder remaining at 60 percent. As regards foreign trade, levies on milk powder imports were increased in line with falling world prices.

Provision of milk products as food aid has continued.

The outstanding changes in the *United Kingdom* dairy policy were the suspension of most quantitative restrictions on imports as a result of the shortage on international dairy markets and first steps toward adoption of the common agricultural policy of EEC, accompanied by further marked rises in milk prices.

Following an increase by 8 percent in the preceding year, the guaranteed price for milk was raised by another 5 percent to 23.1 p per gallon ($12.86 per 100 kilograms) in 1972/73. Although the price guarantee continues to be limited to a standard quantity, the Government states that in view of the adoption of the common agricultural policy of EEC: "The idea of a standard quantity based on sales of liquid milk is becoming increasingly unrealistic." Unlike earlier years, the actual producer price of milk in 1971/72 rose faster than the guaranteed price, owing to the strong increase in returns from manufacturing milk. Largely for this reason the retail price of milk, which had been raised by 10 percent to 5.5 p per pint ($0.25 per litre) in July 1971 was temporarily brought back to its previous level for the period from April to July 1972. Welfare distribution of milk was substantially reduced in 1971/72, and is now limited to the provision of one third pint of free milk per day to schoolchildren up to the age of seven, to pupils in special schools and to pupils who have a medical requirement, as well as to expectant mothers and children under five years (who, under certain circumstances, can receive 1 pint of milk a day free of charge). As the industry successfully intensified its promotional efforts, total liquid milk consumption of the nonfarm population decreased by no more than 1 percent in 1971/72, even though the proportion of welfare and school milk fell from 16 to 3 percent.

Prices for butter, cheese and other milk products almost doubled in 1971/72 due to the world market shortage. Under these circumstances the Government suspended in April 1971 the system of butter import quotas, which had begun in 1962. Later, quantitative restrictions on imports of ghee and near-butter were also suspended and those on preserved milk products from centrally planned countries and dollar areas were removed. The "voluntary restraint" arrangements concerning imports of cheddar cheese were suspended in September 1971. Although the supply position has now eased and butter prices have considerably declined in recent months, the open licensing of butter and cheese imports has so far been continued in 1972. From 1 February 1973 present import arrangements will be superseded by the application of the common agricultural policy of the enlarged EEC. For milk products other than butter and cheese, a system of minimum import prices was already introduced on 1 July 1971. Minimum import prices have been left unchanged this year, except that for skim milk powder which was raised by 27 percent to £200 per long ton ($521 per ton) on 1 June 1972. As of 1 February 1973, there will also be intervention prices for butter and skim milk powder. The intervention price for skim milk powder will be 54 EEC units of account per 100 kilograms, the same as the current Community price, whereas that for butter, at 84.34 units of account per 100 kilograms, will be less than half the present EEC level.

After substantial increases during past years, the *United States* support price for manufacturing milk has been kept unchanged at $4.93 per 100 pounds ($10.87 per 100 kilograms) in 1972/73. Support prices for butter, cheese and skim milk powder also remain at previous levels. Due to the link between the manufacturing and liquid milk markets, this will also mean a levelling out of the rise in prices of milk sold for liquid consumption in 1972/73. The decision not to raise milk prices seems to reflect the reemergence of larger surpluses in recent years when higher prices led to some recovery of milk output while per caput demand continued its long-term decline. Government purchases of surplus products were about 3 million tons of milk equivalent annually in 1970/71 and 1971/72, roughly 6 percent of total marketings by farmers, compared with 4 percent in 1969/70.

The pattern of surplus disposal changed considerably. With favourable conditions on world markets, the Commodity Credit Corporation sold 63 000 tons of butter for commercial export, more than 40 percent of total disposals in 1971/72. Of total disposals of skim milk powder of almost 200 000 tons, the largest proportion (98 000 tons) continued to be for donations abroad, whereas virtually all surplus cheese (39 000 tons) was used in domestic welfare schemes. Owing to the strong commercial export market, costs of support programmes decreased by 20 percent to $305 million, and government stocks were sharply reduced in 1971/72. In addition about $100 million continued to be provided for the special school milk programme.

Partly as a result of higher world prices, and partly because of the extension of quotas, imports of milk products fell. For 1972/73, the system of cheese imports has been further tightened by raising the minimum import price for certain types of cheese not under quotas (high-priced emmental, processed cheese made from emmental or gruyère, etc.), but there has been an enlargement of the quotas for imports of low-priced emmental and other varieties concerned. The minimum price for these cheeses had been introduced in 1968/69 and was fixed at the same level as the then United States support price for cheddar cheese ($0.47 per pound — $1.04 per kilogram). In the current dairy year it has been raised to a level of 7 cents above the support price (54.75 cents per pound — $1.21 per kilogram). In

future this "import price-break" will be automatically adjusted to increases in the domestic support price.

Developing countries

The current development plan in *Argentina* aims at raising milk production to about 5.5 million tons by 1975 (actual production was about 4.5 million tons in 1971), whereas the target for domestic consumption is 5.3 million tons. After some years of decline milk output recovered in 1971. Although favourable weather was the main cause, the recent substantial improvement in the milk price which more than offset rising internal costs has been a contributory factor. Retail prices rose to about the same extent, which dampened home consumption and led to a resurgence of dairy exports.

The Government of *Ethiopia* has launched an ambitious dairy development programme aimed at exploiting the high potential of certain areas for milk production, in order to improve milk consumption levels and, at the same time, to decrease imports of dairy products as well as to encourage exports. A major step in this policy was the establishment in August 1971 of the Dairy Development Agency which is responsible for the development of the production, processing and marketing of milk and milk products. Its immediate task is the implementation of the Addis Ababa Dairy Development Project which will cost about $6.5 million, of which $4.4 million are from an International Development Association loan. World Food Programme assistance in the form of skim milk powder and butter oil has also been requested to bridge an initial gap between local milk supplies and demand. Under the project, loans for the establishment of new dairy farms in the area will be provided as well as technical services to farmers. There is provision for import of dairy stock and for the expansion of milk collection, processing and marketing facilities. It is planned to double the milk intake of the Addis Ababa milk plant (currently 14 000 litres per day) within four to five years and to reach 60 000 litres within six to ten years of operation. A number of regional projects will be launched to supply safe milk and milk products to provincial townships, supported by bilateral and multilateral external assistance.

To date, only a small proportion of local milk supplies is passed through dairies, except for the Asmara area, where dairy development is more advanced. Retail prices for pasteurized milk in Addis Ababa were increased by 25 percent to 50 Eth. cents (20 U.S. cents) per litre in October 1970. Since then producer prices at the milk plant's collection centres have been 30 and 40 Eth. cents (12 and 16 U.S. cents) per litre in the rainy and dry season, respectively, with a bonus being given to large farms.

In *Iran*, after relatively slow progress during the current plan (1968/69-1972/73) the Government intends to accelerate the pace of dairy development under the next five-year plan to achieve the highest possible self-sufficiency. In the field of production development, government-sponsored cooperatives and farm corporations are expected to play an important part. Some large-scale agro-business enterprises, a new feature in Iran's agriculture, will combine milk production and processing, but private investors will also receive financial support for the expansion of milk collection and processing facilities under the forthcoming plan.

At present, government control on milk prices and marketing is virtually limited to milk processed by the three existing state-owned plants. Over the past 13 years prices were virtually unchanged. Only in 1971/72 was the producer price raised by 8 percent to 13 rials (17 U.S. cents) per kilogram (in the Tehran area), accompanied by a rise in the retail price of pasteurized milk (with 2.5 percent fat) from 18 to 20 rials (24 to 26 U.S. cents) per litre. Although the producer price varies according to the season, maximum delivery quotas are applied by government plants to individual suppliers during the flush season. The plants' inability to process seasonal milk surpluses is considered to have retarded dairy development. Welfare distribution of milk does not exist at present but was important in Tehran when United Nations Children's Fund contributions to the construction of the milk plant were compensated for by provisions of free or cheap milk to vulnerable groups. Subsidies on butter produced by the Tehran plant have recently been withdrawn. But there has been a reduction of import duties on butter and cheese as of 1971/72, and the duty on milk powder for infants was entirely withdrawn.

In *Peru* the five-year plan 1971-75 calls for a considerable improvement of the dairy industry. It is considered necessary to upgrade dairy herds, improve feeding, management and health conditions as well as to give price incentives to producers, and to develop an integrated marketing system. Although increasing numbers of dairy breeding cattle have been imported, milk output has declined in recent years. A reason for this seems to be a decrease in the profitability of dairy farming as, in spite of rising costs, the official producer price of milk has been left unchanged since 1969; the price is 5.20 soles ($0.13) per litre in the Lima district and 4 soles ($0.10) in the Arequipa and Cajamarca areas. The unsatisfactory development of local supplies has led to a substantial expansion of imports, particularly of skim milk powder and butter oil for recombined milk production. Most of this is purchased from New Zealand, which gives favourable credit terms.

INTERNATIONAL SCHEME FOR THE COORDINATION OF DAIRY DEVELOPMENT
SECOND AD HOC CONSULTATION

A second *ad hoc* intergovernmental consultation on the International Scheme for the Coordination of Dairy Development (ISCDD) was held in Rome in October 1972, to review the general operation of the scheme and to assess the result of the country studies so far completed.

The scheme, which was created in 1970, aims basically at improving the dairy industries in the developing world. Its activities involve assistance in the planning of dairy development programmes, coordination of financial and technical aid at both national and international levels, and integration of dairy development into the national economic and nutritional programmes in the developing countries concerned.

The report on progress presented to the consultation showed that the scheme had been received favourably; 25 developing countries had asked for specific assistance in their development programmes and 16 developed countries and 9 international organizations expressed interest in cooperating. It had been agreed, however, that in the initial stage only a limited number of dairy plans would be prepared. From the 25 countries requesting assistance, 10 were selected for desk studies on dairy development to be undertaken by FAO's Secretariat. Of these, seven (Bolivia, Cuba, Indonesia, Malawi, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) were visited by missions of dairy experts and economists to analyse the countries' dairy industry, review or assist in drawing up national dairy development plans and identify the principal elements of external aid required.

By the time of the consultation comprehensive reports had been completed, and approved by the relevant governments, for four countries: Sri Lanka, Bolivia, Malawi and Nepal.

In the case of Sri Lanka, external aid requirements (approximately US$3.8 million) have already been largely met at previous informal meetings between recipient and donor countries arranged by FAO. The success of the scheme's operations in Sri Lanka was attributed to the ISCDD approach of harmonizing different sources of foreign aid, the high degree of commitment by the Government and the well-coordinated programme within the country.

For Bolivia, a national dairy plan had been drawn up by the FAO mission to increase the degree of self-sufficiency to about 90 percent by 1977. This plan involved an estimated requirement of US$8 million of foreign exchange.

ISCDD assistance to Malawi was intended to speed up the progress of dairy development, including a considerable expansion of processing facilities. Projects under the scheme would require a total investment of $2.6 million.

In the case of Nepal, ISCDD proposed a number of measures to expand collection and processing facilities, within the framework of the Government's five-year development plan. There was, however, an urgent need to build up the infrastructure on the production side before the processing programme could be justified. The external aid required to achieve this programme was estimated at about $5.5 million.

Although notable offers were made during the consultation, the aid requirements of Bolivia, Malawi and Nepal were not yet fully met, and donor countries were invited to provide additional assistance during the months to come.

In reviewing the general organization and activities of the scheme, the consultation expressed its general satisfaction with the work so far carried out. Delegates welcomed the close cooperation developed with organizations such as the World Food Programme (WFP) and suggested that arrangements be made for collaboration with other international bodies. Delegates also made a number of suggestions to improve the efficacy of the scheme and speed up procedures for providing aid. It was felt in particular that FAO's role should go beyond that of a clearinghouse, but that the Secretariat should become a more active intermediary between donors and developing countries. FAO was expected to participate actively in the elaboration and appraisal of plans and, when requested, to provide the guidance necessary for the successful implementation of the scheme at the national level.

The main recommendations made by the consultation are as follows:

1. In the selection of developing countries to be studied under the scheme, emphasis should be paid to countries giving priority to dairy development, with special attention to the 25 least developed countries.
2. Informal meetings convened by the Secretariat between representatives of donor and recipient countries for discussions of specific dairy plans should be continued.
3. The Secretariat should issue a periodic newsletter to keep interested cooperating countries and agencies informed of developments.
4. The need for a continuing dialogue between donors and receiving countries under the aus-

pices of FAO was emphasized, and FAO should have informal discussions with potential donors regarding their possible participation in joint missions.

5. Members of the Industry Cooperative Programme could be brought into the sphere of ISCDD at as early a stage as possible, provided this was accepted by the recipient governments.
6. The need for a built-in evaluation system in projects under the scheme was emphasized.
7. Attention was drawn to the quantities of valuable milk protein being used as animal feed in developed countries, often through the grant of special price reductions, and the desirability of a clear policy in the main dairy countries regarding the choice between using dairy products in domestic animal feeding, or as international food aid to help developing countries improve nutritional levels.

Finally, the consultation recorded the thanks to the Government of Finland for its recent generous contribution of funds for FAO's operational work which had enabled the scheme to speed up operations considerably.

REVIEW OF THE WORLD AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY SITUATION AND OUTLOOK BY FAO'S COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS

The Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations held its forty-seventh session from 30 October to 10 November 1972 at FAO Headquarters, Rome. Extracts from its review of the world commodity situation and outlook are given in the following paragraphs.

Current commodity situation and short-term outlook

The Committee reviewed the world agricultural situation and outlook on the basis of information in the *FAO commodity review and outlook 1971-1972*, and in the statements made at the session, and noted that world agricultural trade in 1971 slowed down after an exceptional expansion in 1970. The increase in the value of agricultural exports was less than the average annual growth rate in the first United Nations Development Decade and was largely due to the higher prices of some temperate zone commodities. But prices of several commodities of major export interest to developing countries — rice, oil cakes and meals, bananas, coffee, cocoa and rubber — deteriorated. As a result, the agricultural exports of the developing countries declined approximately 3 percent (more than US $400 million) in contrast to an 11 percent increase (approximately $2 000 million) in those of the developed countries and the average annual increase of 3.2 percent for the developing countries in the last decade.

The Committee noted further that the principal market factors in the slower rate of growth in 1971 were the slackening of economic activity in industrialized countries, supply shortages for some commodities, relaxation of restrictive production policies in response to output shortfalls experienced in 1970 in some countries, and a number of other factors such as adverse weather in major producing countries or political upheavals which affected particular commodity markets. The disturbances in the world monetary system during the year under review did not appear to have had a significant impact on commodity markets, although their effects were likely to be felt later.

The Committee recognized that as a result of recent market developments the outlook for trade and prices in 1972 had become more favourable. The world grain situation in particular had undergone a dramatic change, due largely to the sudden massive demand for grains from the U.S.S.R., and world rice markets had turned from a relatively balanced to a relatively tight supply situation. Also, the world meat economy throughout the period under review was characterized by a relative shortage of beef in western Europe and the United States in the face of rising demand. There was likely to be keen demand for sugar in relation to available supplies. Price increases had recently occurred for coffee and cocoa and markets for agricultural raw materials had shown some improvement since the middle of 1972 with the acceleration of textile activity in western Europe and the Far East. However, the Committee agreed that the improvement in short-term prospects principally reflected temporary or cyclical factors and was not due to concerted or deliberate actions by governments. The basic problems of agricultural commodity trade still remained unresolved.

The Committee took note of the adoption of the Cocoa Agreement by the United Nations Cocoa Conference, and of the agreement reached among the tea exporting countries to continue their infor-

mal export quota arrangements for the next three years (up to 1974/75). The export quota scheme for sisal and henequen was reactivated in 1971 and the Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres had maintained its indicative prices for jute and kenaf exports.

The Committee recognized that the entry of the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland into the European Economic Community (EEC) on 1 January 1973 would be another development of major significance for future patterns of trade in agricultural products.

Serious concern was expressed in the Committee at the absolute fall in agricultural export earnings of developing countries in 1971 in contrast to the substantial gains of developed countries. Many delegates also emphasized the decline in real purchasing power of the developing countries' agricultural export earnings as a result of the rise in prices of imported manufactures. The disparity between the export earnings from temperate zone products, which rose substantially, and from tropical zone products, which declined, was especially stressed.

The steadily shrinking share of developing countries in world agricultural exports, when viewed against the decline in their exports in 1971 and the slow growth of world agricultural trade itself over the last decade, was acknowledged to be a potential threat to the achievement of the goals set out in the International Strategy for the Second Development Decade, and therefore a source of grave concern to the Committee.

Longer term trends

The Committee also reviewed longer term trends and policy issues in world agricultural trade: its relatively slow growth; the continuing decline in the share of developing countries; the persistent instability in the prices of several agricultural products and their long-term decline in relation to rising prices of manufactures; and the problems of providing adequate net foreign exchange earnings for the developing countries. The FAO *Agricultural commodity projections 1970-1980*, which gave an indication of prospective commodity situations based on a number of assumptions, including particularly those of unchanged policies and unchanged relative prices, indicated a slower expansion of agricultural production and exports from the developing countries than was envisaged as necessary to meet the targets of the Second Development Decade. There were indications that the declining share of developing countries in world agricultural exports could be reversed if such countries could convert their projected available supplies into actual exports. This, however, could prove difficult in view of the surpluses projected for many commodities at the world level.

Another important indication of the projections was that, notwithstanding a tendency toward surplus production for a number of food products, widespread undernourishment would continue in at least 42 developing countries with a total population of 1 400 million, where national average calorie intakes would remain below nutritional requirements.

Policy issues

Questions relevant to international discussion of possible solutions to the fundamental problems of trade in agricultural commodities were suggested by the Secretariat, including:

(*a*) the type of measures required to accelerate the growth of world agricultural trade in the present decade, so that the benefits of comparative advantage can be enjoyed;

(*b*) ways and means of bringing down agricultural protection, subject to constraints of social policy, so as to ensure a steady expansion of world agricultural exports;

(*c*) the various measures necessary to secure the expansion of agricultural exports of the developing countries at a rate commensurate with the achievement of Second Development Decade targets;

(*d*) possibilities of holding in check the substantial increases projected for the agricultural imports of the developing countries;

(*e*) steps to be taken to avoid the growth or re-emergence of surpluses in a number of commodities;

(*f*) measures to minimize the impact of competition from synthetic substitutes on the markets for agricultural raw materials;

(*g*) ways of enabling the developing countries to expand the exports of those commodities which are projected to be in short supply; and

(*h*) means of utilizing world agricultural surpluses for the purpose of reducing widespread malnutrition in developing countries without undermining their development and trade objectives.

A number of delegations emphasized that the projections were not intended as forecasts of what was expected to happen. They were essentially statistical extensions of the trends of past, relatively short periods of time, and thus differed from predictions. Accordingly, the projections should be

used with great caution in drawing conclusions regarding the actual commodity outlook. However, the Committee agreed that the Second Development Decade had made a disappointing beginning in terms of the rate of increase in agricultural output and exports needed by the developing countries in order to sustain their economic growth. It was also agreed that although conclusions for the decade as a whole should not be drawn from the experience of one year, shortfalls in the achievement of targets in the initial years of the decade would require proportionately larger increases in the remaining years. It was generally felt that unless past trends were radically improved upon, and concerted policy changes initiated, production and export targets for the Second Development Decade might not be realized.

The Committee's discussion covered a number of possible lines of action for dealing with some of the basic issues. Many delegates stressed the crucial role of the removal of tariff and nontariff barriers. An example was the problem of nontariff obstacles, particularly hygiene regulations, which tended to limit trade in meat despite projected supply deficiencies. Attention was drawn in this context to the activity of the Codex Alimentarius and in particular of its Committee on Meat Hygiene and to the work of the Intergovernmental Group on Meat in assembling information on obstacles to trade.

Many delegates stressed the role of diversification of production in reducing the impact of market fluctuations on export earnings. Horizontal diversification into alternative products was suggested, but it was recognized that its possibilities were limited in practice as it might merely result in transferring the problem from one commodity to another. Vertical diversification in the developing countries was also suggested, but it was widely noted that its success would be dependent on improved access for the export of semiprocessed products to the markets of developed countries. By and large, such products encountered tariff and nontariff barriers, which tended to increase with the degree of processing. It was suggested that a solution to this problem depended on the developed countries phasing out gradually their own processing of primary agricultural products imported from the developing countries and transferring the requisite technology to developing countries.

On the other hand, it was pointed out that the recently adopted Generalized System of Preferences had been explicitly designed to facilitate the expansion of exports of semiprocessed and processed products from developing countries. However, some delegates felt that the effectiveness of the System could be significantly improved if it were applied by a larger number of countries to a wider range of agricultural products, both primary and processed.

The Committee considered that one of the major problems in world commodity trade was the instability of international commodity prices. This was symptomatic not only of the uncontrollable variations in weather but also of the limited success of efforts to regulate commodity markets effectively. The problem had become more serious in recent years through intensified speculation due to uncertainties about currency exchange rates and the substantial diminution of stocks of several major commodities. Many delegates stressed that stabilization of commodity markets was a necessary precondition to the improvement of export earnings of the developing countries and the structural adjustment of agriculture. While not all current problems could be resolved through international commodity agreements, in the view of the Committee there was a strong case for extending intergovernmental action and arrangements appropriate to particular products and circumstances.

In relation to the desires of developing countries to stimulate effective demand for agricultural products, the role and complexity of income redistribution policies were stressed by some delegates. It was mentioned in this connexion that time lags prevented domestic production, particularly of livestock, from immediately matching the extra demand generated by these means, and that consequential price increases might render these policies less effective. Alternatively, if the additional demand were to be met from imports, balance of payments problems tended to be exacerbated.

Competition from synthetics remained one of the major factors limiting the growth of demand for agricultural raw materials and a matter of deep concern to many developing countries and to other agricultural exporters. Several delegates pointed out that intensification of research into new end uses, diversification, improvements in productivity so as to reduce costs of production and to improve competitiveness against synthetics, combined with vigorous export promotion efforts, offered promising lines of action.

The Committee concluded that the resolution of these outstanding problems through international action and cooperation was of crucial importance to the future of world agricultural trade. Several delegates stressed the importance of devising production and trade policies which would promote the harmonious overall progress of the developing countries, taking into account not only economic but also social objectives.

Statistical Tables

SYMBOLS:
... Data not available
* Unofficial figures
— None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable
( ) Data excluded from totals
F FAO Estimate

N.B. In the production tables, the totals include also data for producing countries not listed in the tables

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Area and production: New and revised data received during November 1972

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles et révisées reçues en novembre 1972

Commodity and country — Produit et pays	Year — Année	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha	*1 000 m.t.*
WHEAT			
Portugal	1972	641	585
Romania	1971	2 501	5 595
Spain	1972	3 579	4 572
United Kingdom	1972	1 127	4 866
Canada	1972	—	14 513
Mexico	1971	641	1 853
	1972	655	1 879
Israel	1972	—	300
Algeria	1971	1 946	1 235
	1972	2 403	1 692
BARLEY			
Portugal	1972	114	55
Romania	1971	330	789
Spain	1972	2 517	4 314
United Kingdom	1972	2 288	9 358
Canada	1972	—	11 287
Mexico	1971	225	305
	1972	251	294
Israel	1972	—	30
Algeria	1971	651	340
	1972	781	720
OATS			
Romania	1971	128	161
United Kingdom	1972	315	1 225
Canada	1972	2 470	4 630
Mexico	1971	47	23
	1972	117	101
Algeria	1971	65	36
	1972	76	39
MAIZE			
Austria	1972	—	712
Portugal	1972	400	527
Romania	1971	3 131	7 850
Canada	1972	—	2 657
Mexico	1971	7 821	9 886
	1972	7 278	9 000
United States	1972	—	137 175
Philippines	1972	2 435	1 964
SORGHUM			
Spain	1972	—	157
United States	1972	—	22 749
Australia	1972	—	1 102
RICE			
Spain	1972	—	346
United States	1972	—	3 858
Philippines	1972	3 090	4 958
SUGAR BEETS			
Austria	1972	48	2 078
Italy	1972	245	9 115
Romania	1971	178	4 321
Spain	1972	211	4 870
U.S.S.R.	1971	—	72 185
United States	1972	—	25 790
POTATOES			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1972	503	15 036
Italy	1972	209	3 305
Romania	1971	306	3 783
Spain	1972	377	5 516
U.S.S.R.	1971	7 894	92 655
Canada	1972	—	1 880
United States	1972	510	13 364
ONIONS			
Romania	1971	43	292
Canada	1971	4	106
DRY BEANS			
Italy	1972	97	145
Romania			
Grown alone	1971	62	39
Grown with other crops	1971	1 012	55
Canada	1972	—	87
APPLES			
Italy	1972	—	1 719
Romania	1971	—	253
Canada	1972	—	388
PEARS			
Italy	1972	—	1 526
GRAPES (total)			
Romania	1971	345	1 111
U.S.S.R.	1971	1 118	4 467
CITRUS FRUIT			
Italy			
Oranges and tangerines	1972	—	1 777
Lemons and other	1972	—	728
SOYBEANS			
Romania	1971	147	165
Canada	1972	—	320
United States	1972	—	36 754
Indonesia	1971	695	498
	1972	666	475
GROUNDNUTS			
United States	1972	602	1 491
COTTONSEED			
United States	1972	5 375	5 170
LINSEED			
Romania	1971	84	58
FLAX (fibre)			
Romania	1971	40	17
U.S.S.R.	1971	—	485

NOTE: Data for 1972 represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested area. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

NOTE: Les données relatives à 1972 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à révision. Les chiffres des superficies se rapportent généralement aux superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre révisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

Table 2. - Statistical summary of world and regional agricultural production, 1970, 1971, and 1972[1]

Tableau 2. - Sommaire statistique de la production agricole mondiale et régionale, 1970, 1971 et 1972[1]

Commodity	World[2] — Monde[2]			Western Europe — Europe occidentale			Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R. — Europe orientale et U.R.S.S.			Produit
	1970	1971	1972[1]	1970	1971	1972[1]	1970	1971	1972[1]	
	Million metric tons - Millions de tonnes métriques									
All cereals	1 209.5	1 310.1	1 269.4	128.3	148.0	149.5	234.7	242.5	228.7	Toutes céréales
Wheat	318.6	353.4	338.7	47.7	56.7	55.9	118.9	123.4	109.4	Blé
Rice (paddy)	308.2	306.2	299.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	Riz (paddy)
Maize	259.8	304.7	301.5	23.4	25.3	27.4	23.2	24.6	29.1	Maïs
Barley	139.0	150.8	147.8	36.0	42.0	43.6	46.8	45.0	44.0	Orge
Sugar (centrifugal, raw)[3]	74.2	74.7	74.2	10.7	12.5	11.4	12.9	12.2	13.3	Sucre (centrifugé, brut)[3]
Root crops[4]	550.4	535.7	524.1	63.9	60.8	58.2	169.3	152.6	154.3	Plantes-racines[4]
All pulses	44.4	42.7	44.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	8.5	7.8	8.4	Toutes légumineuses
Apples[5]	21.0	20.2	18.6	11.1	10.4	9.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	Pommes[5]
Wine	30.2	28.9	28.2	20.4	17.7	17.9	4.0	4.4	4.2	Vin
Citrus fruit	36.2	37.9	38.7	5.2	5.4	5.8	0.14	0.05	0.05	Agrumes
Oilseeds[6]	108.9	112.2	119.3	1.9	2.4	2.5	14.3	14.3	14.8	Oléagineux[6]
Other oil crops[7]	6.0	6.7	7.1	1.21	1.30	1.32	—	—	—	Autres cultures pour l'huile[7]
Coffee	3.92	5.18	4.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	Café
Cocoa beans[3]	1.54	1.66	1.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fèves de cacao[3]
Tea	1.29	1.31	1.35	—	—	—	0.07	0.07	0.07	Thé
Tobacco	4.68	4.59	4.64	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.54	0.55	0.55	Tabac
Cotton (lint)	11.53	12.02	13.12	0.17	0.17	0.17	2.37	2.41	2.47	Coton (fibre)
Jute and kenaf	3.56	3.25	3.50	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	0.05	Jute et kénaf
Agaves	0.78	0.76	0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	Agaves
Natural rubber	2.93	2.99	3.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	Caoutchouc naturel
Meat[8]	98.0	101.4	103.2	19.8	20.8	21.0	15.7	16.6	17.3	Viande[8]
Milk[9]	400.8	400.8	407.0	117.7	114.2	117.0	117.3	117.9	118.5	Lait[9]
Hen eggs	20.9	21.3	21.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	3.4	3.2	3.3	Œufs de poule
Wool (greasy)	2.76	2.73	2.72	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.51	0.52	0.53	Laine (en suint)

Commodity	North America — Amérique du Nord			Oceania — Océanie			Latin America — Amérique latine			Produit
	1970	1971	1972[1]	1970	1971	1972[1]	1970	1971	1972[1]	
	Million metric tons - Millions de tonnes métriques									
All cereals	215.1	275.1	262.3	13.5	15.6	12.3	70.9	73.6	66.2	Toutes céréales
Wheat	46.3	59.0	56.9	8.2	9.0	7.1	11.3	11.5	12.0	Blé
Rice (paddy)	3.8	3.8	3.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	11.9	11.3	11.8	Riz (paddy)
Maize	106.7	143.7	139.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	38.0	39.8	33.7	Maïs
Barley	18.0	23.2	20.4	2.5	3.3	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.6	Orge
Sugar (centrifugal, raw)[3]	5.2	5.5	5.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	23.5	21.6	21.3	Sucre (centrifugé, brut)[3]
Root crops[4]	17.9	17.2	15.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	48.3	49.2	49.4	Plantes-racines[4]
All pulses	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.08	0.08	0.07	4.4	4.3	4.4	Toutes légumineuses
Apples[5]	3.3	3.2	3.1	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.83	0.82	0.90	Pommes[5]
Wine	1.21	1.73	1.31	0.31	0.27	0.30	2.6	3.1	2.9	Vin
Citrus fruit	10.3	10.8	11.0	0.40	0.36	0.40	8.2	9.0	9.1	Agrumes
Oilseeds[6]	39.7	40.8	46.3	0.19	0.22	0.35	9.1	8.7	10.7	Oléagineux[6]
Other oil crops[7]	—	—	—	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.36	0.36	0.37	Autres cultures pour l'huile[7]
Coffee	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.03	2.27	3.44	3.17	Café
Cocoa beans[3]	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.39	0.39	0.38	Fèves de cacao[3]
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.03	0.03	Thé
Tobacco	0.97	0.88	0.88	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.56	0.55	0.58	Tabac
Cotton (lint)	2.22	2.28	3.04	0.03	0.02	0.04	1.57	1.42	1.67	Coton (fibre)
Jute and kenaf	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.09	0.09	Jute et kénaf
Agaves	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.38	0.40	0.41	Agaves
Natural rubber	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	Caoutchouc naturel
Meat[8]	24.7	25.7	25.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	10.0	9.7	10.1	Viande[8]
Milk[9]	61.4	61.9	63.2	13.5	13.5	13.7	23.7	25.2	25.9	Lait[9]
Hen eggs	4.5	4.6	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	Œufs de poule
Wool (greasy)	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.22	1.21	1.22	0.34	0.32	0.30	Laine (en suint)

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 2. - Statistical summary of world and regional agricultural production, 1970, 1971, and 1972[1] (*concluded*)

Tableau 2. - Sommaire statistique de la production agricole mondiale et régionale, 1970, 1971 et 1972[1] (*fin*)

Commodity	Near East — Proche-Orient			Far East — Extrême-Orient			Africa — Afrique			Produit
	1970	1971	1972[1]	1970	1971	1972[1]	1970	1971	1972[1]	
	Million metric tons - Millions de tonnes métriques									
All cereals	39.2	44.4	47.5	252.7	245.4	241.5	49.4	55.0	58.2	Toutes céréales
Wheat	19.8	23.5	25.4	29.0	31.2	33.4	6.4	7.1	8.1	Blé
Rice (paddy)	4.4	4.5	4.6	177.9	173.9	169.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	Riz (paddy)
Maize	4.3	4.3	4.4	18.2	17.4	16.6	16.7	19.8	21.7	Maïs
Barley	5.7	6.2	7.2	5.7	5.6	5.6	4.3	4.5	4.5	Orge
Sugar (centrifugal, raw)[3]	2.0	2.3	2.3	9.9	9.7	8.7	3.9	4.7	5.0	Sucre (centrifugé, brut)[3]
Root crops[4]	3.5	3.6	3.5	45.7	45.2	46.4	62.6	63.8	63.2	Plantes-racines[4]
All pulses	1.3	1.4	1.5	14.2	13.3	13.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	Toutes légumineuses
Apples[5]	0.96	1.05	1.08	1.25	1.24	1.25	0.27	0.29	0.29	Pommes[5]
Wine	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.02	1.48	1.59	1.54	Vin
Citrus fruit	3.3	3.8	3.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	Agrumes
Oilseeds[6]	4.0	4.3	4.5	15.5	16.3	14.5	5.5	6.2	6.3	Oléagineux[6]
Other oil crops[7]	0.16	0.09	0.21	2.46	2.94	3.38	1.61	1.82	1.63	Autres cultures pour l'huile[7]
Coffee	—	—	—	0.32	0.38	0.35	1.30	1.33	1.32	Café
Cocoa beans[3]	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.11	1.23	1.05	Fèves de cacao[3]
Tea	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.86	0.86	0.89	0.12	0.12	0.14	Thé
Tobacco	0.19	0.21	0.20	1.10	1.08	1.13	0.20	0.21	0.22	Tabac
Cotton (lint)	1.52	1.65	1.68	1.56	2.00	1.91	0.58	0.56	0.61	Coton (fibre)
Jute and kenaf	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.91	2.59	2.84	0.02	0.02	0.02	Jute et kénaf
Agaves	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.38	0.35	0.33	Agaves
Natural rubber	—	—	—	2.70	2.77	2.80	0.20	0.19	0.20	Caoutchouc naturel
Meat[8]	2.2	2.2	2.3	5.2	5.4	5.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	Viande[8]
Milk[9]	12.4	12.5	12.5	42.0	42.6	43.0	9.6	9.8	9.9	Lait[9]
Hen eggs	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	Œufs de poule
Wool (greasy)	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.16	0.16	Laine (en suint)

[1] 1972, forecast — [2] Including People's Republic of China. — [3] In the FAO *Production Yearbook* data for this commodity are presented for the split or campaign year. Here they are allocated to the calendar year in which occurs the entire harvest or the bulk of the harvest. This policy is also followed for computation of FAO index numbers of agricultural production. — [4] Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, cassava. — [5] Excluding U.S.S.R. — [6] Cottonseed, linseed, groundnuts in shell, rapeseed, soybeans, sesame seed, sunflower seed, castor beans. — [7] Olive oil, palm oil, palm kernels (in oil equivalent), and copra (in oil equivalent). — [8] Beef and veal, pork, mutton and lamb (indigenous production), and poultry meat. — [9] Cow, buffalo, sheep and goat milk.

[1] 1972, prévisions. — [2] Y compris la République populaire de Chine. — [3] Dans l'*Annuaire de la production* (FAO), les données concernant ce produit sont présentées sur la base de l'année fractionnée ou de la campagne. Ici, elles sont affectées à l'année civile au cours de laquelle l'intégralité ou le gros de la récolte s'effectue. Cette méthode est également adoptée pour l'élaboration des nombres-indices FAO de la production agricole. — [4] Pommes de terre, patates, ignames, manioc. — [5] Non compris l'U.R.S.S. — [6] Graines de coton, graines de lin, arachides en coque, graines de colza, soja, graines de sésame, graines de tournesol, graines de ricin. — [7] Huile d'olive, huile de palme, palmistes (en équivalent d'huile) et coprah (en équivalent d'huile). — [8] Bœuf et veau, porc, mouton et agneau (production provenant d'animaux indigènes) et volaille. — [9] Lait de vache, de bufflonne, de brebis et de chèvre.

Table 3. - Tomatoes: Area and production, 1948-52, 1969, 1970, and 1971 [1]

Tableau 3. - Tomates: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1969, 1970 et 1971 [1]

Country — Pays		Area — Superficie				Production			
		1948-52	1969	1970	1971 [1]	1948-52	1969	1970	1971 [1]
		1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE									
Belgium [2]		—	1	1	1	[3]60	84	90	*92
Bulgaria		6	25	24	24	140	726	685	721
Czechoslovakia	*a*	2 F	3	3	3	30 F	69	71	71
	b	3 F	2 F	1 F	1 F	40 F	39	33	35 F
France	*a*	12	10	12 F	10 F	204	273	326	269
	b	6 F	7	7 F	7 F	150 F	234	239	220
Germany, Fed. Rep. of		2	1	1	1	32	33	31	*29
Greece		17	30	32	35	289	822	920	1 049
Hungary	*a*	9	18	15	14	97	324	247	323
	b	5 F	4 F	3 F	4 F	54 F	76	46	60
Italy		78	131	130	120	1 128	3 670	3 618	3 361
Netherlands [4]		1	3	3	3 F	75	358	392	375
Poland		13 F	26	28	26	126 F	317	355	344
Portugal		4 F	28 F	22 F	22 F	73 F	900 F	800 F	800 F
Romania		[5]21	56	57	55	[5]189	676	720	867
Spain		35	55	73	69	787	1 732	1 809	1 308
United Kingdom [2]		2	1	1	1 F	127	94	108	110
Channel Islands [2]		2 F	1	1	1 F	70 F	65	61	*63
Yugoslavia		14	32	33	34	138	328	313	355
Total		*236*	*437*	*450*	*435*	*3 887*	*10 619*	*10 996*	*11 005*
N. and CENT. AMERICA									
Canada		22	12	12	11	321	268	392	389
Mexico		54	57	58	57 F	337	756	783	760 F
United States [6]		244	169	160	160	3 671	5 840	5 425	7 203
Total		*332*	*266*	*255*	*252*	*4 408*	*6 565*	*6 836*	*7 211*
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina		15	20	24	26	219	358	410	487
Brazil		14	41	45	43 F	136	700	765	750 F
Colombia		2 F	3 F	3 F	3 F	*28	50	52	53
Venezuela		3 F	5	6	5	30 F	69	87	73
Total		*42*	*83*	*92*	*91*	*505*	*1 380*	*1 521*	*1 570*
ASIA									
Iraq		10 F	32	29	37	66 F	232	220	383
Israel		[5]3	4	4	5	[5]35	175	159	162
Japan		12	20	19	20	165	787	790	851
Jordan		[3]7	21	13	13	[3]17	150	137	137
Korea, Rep. of		—	3	4	4 F	[7]5	50	54	55 F
Lebanon		[8]1	6	6 F	6 F	[8]26	70	75 F	75 F
Philippines		[3]10	17	19	15	[3]29	86	107	99
Syrian Arab Republic		7	17	16	16 F	60	192	192	190 F
Turkey		...	68 F	73 F	80 F	...	1 559	1 810	1 900
Total		*107*	*207*	*202*	*216*	*1 238*	*3 449*	*3 690*	*4 001*
AFRICA									
Algeria		[5]6	8	11	9 F	[5]120	93	118	100 F
Egypt		[5]28	101	100	104	[5]396	1 548	1 553	1 637
Libyan Arab Republic		1 F	7	7	8 F	13 F	129	136	150 F
Morocco		4 F	16 F	16 F	16 F	70	250 F	250 F	250 F
Tunisia		[7]2	13 F	12 F	12 F	[7]20	153	127	130 F
Total		*53*	*168*	*169*	*173*	*728*	*2 436*	*2 435*	*2 521*
OCEANIA									
Australia		7	7	7	7 F	100	163	176	165 F
New Zealand [9]		1 F	1	1	1 F	22 F	57	51	60
Total		*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*122*	*220*	*227*	*225*
WORLD TOTAL [10]		**937**	**1 363**	**1 395**	**1 378**	**12 257**	**27 551**	**28 821**	**29 433**
REGIONAL TOTALS									
Europe		**236**	**437**	**450**	**435**	**3 887**	**10 619**	**10 996**	**11 005**
North America		**266**	**181**	**172**	**171**	**3 992**	**5 591**	**5 817**	**6 229**
Latin America		**108**	**168**	**175**	**172**	**921**	**2 354**	**2 540**	**2 552**
Near East		**109**	**265**	**257**	**279**	**1 420**	**4 180**	**4 405**	**4 759**
Far East		**26**	**50**	**52**	**49**	**207**	**946**	**974**	**1 029**
Africa		**25**	**60**	**62**	**61**	**338**	**759**	**746**	**734**
Oceania		**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**122**	**220**	**227**	**225**

a Field crops.
b Market gardens.

[1] 1971, preliminary figures. — [2] Mainly under glass. — [3] Average of 2 years. — [4] Production refers to actual sales. — [5] Average of 4 years. — [6] Crops grown mainly for sale. — [7] Average of 3 years. — [8] 1952. — [9] Including crops grown under glass. — [10] Including estimates for U.S.S.R.

a Cultures de plein champ.
b Cultures maraîchères.

[1] 1971, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Principalement cultures sous verre. — [3] Moyenne de 2 années. — [4] La production se rapporte aux ventes effectives. — [5] Moyenne de 4 années. — [6] Cultures pratiquées principalement pour la vente. — [7] Moyenne de 3 années. — [8] 1952. — [9] Y compris les cultures sous verre. — [10] Y compris des estimations pour l'U.R.S.S.

Table 4. - Citrus fruit: Production, 1948-52, 1969, 1970, and 1971 [1]

Tableau 4. - Agrumes: Production, 1948-52, 1969, 1970 et 1971[1]

Country — Pays	Oranges, tangerines, and clementines — Oranges, mandarines et clémentines				Grapefruit — Pamplemousses				Lemons, limes, and other citrus fruit — Citrons, limes et autres agrumes			
	1948-52	1969	1970	1971 [1]	1948-52	1969	1970	1971 [1]	1948-52	1969	1970	1971 [1]
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques											
EUROPE												
Greece	97	507	450	395	...	...	...	...	32	125	134	125
Italy	548	1 696	1 601	1 766	...	1	1	1	314	823	798	818
Portugal	68	124	90	85	—	5 F	5 F	5 F	7	11 F	11 F	11 F
Spain	975	2 463	1 982	2 100	1	7	6	6	52	130	97	95
Total	*1 689*	*4 800*	*4 134*	*4 358*	*1*	*13*	*11*	*11*	*405*	*1 089*	*1 040*	*1 049*
N. and CENT. AMERICA												
Cuba	*46	130	138	140 F	*7	13	17	15 F	2 F	12	8	12 F
Dominica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8 F	8 F	8 F
Dominican Republic	34	58 F	58 F	58 F	2 F	3 F	3 F	3 F	[2]5	6	6 F	6 F
Jamaica	54	*85	*87	*73	19	*19	*23	*20	5	10 F	10 F	10 F
Mexico	480	1 699	1 650	1 610	2 F	31	21	18 F	69	245	199	179
Panama	[3]33	42	42 F	42 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	30	33	29	32	[2]10	11	9	10	—	4	3	5
Trinidad and Tobago	[4]9	12	18	11	[4]26	17	*15	*18	4	2 F	2 F	2 F
United States	4 509	7 526	7 658	7 875	1 530	2 004	1 984	2 243	441	645	651	709
Total	*5 277*	*9 808*	*9 301*	*10 075*	*1 600*	*2 110*	*2 089*	*2 345*	*548*	*953*	*908*	*952*
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina	362	1 038	1 092	1 255	7	112	131	144	54	194	202	198
Bolivia	44 F	57	68	71	—	...	...	...	10	16	18	19
Brazil	1 316	3 126	3 344	3 580	...	...	...	...	[5]16	53	54	60 F
Chile	[4]63	*40	*42	*43	...	...	...	...	[4]41	*35	*38	*40
Ecuador	[5]168	195 F	195 F	195 F	2 F	12 F	12 F	12 F	[5]8	24 F	24 F	24 F
Paraguay	171	221	225 F	228	6 F	18	18 F	19	3 F	15 F	15 F	15 F
Peru	269	261	258	254	...	...	...	...	[6]100	[6]96	[6]96	[6]75
Surinam	9	*12	*12	*13	3	*5	*6	*6	1	1 F	1 F	1 F
Uruguay	58	64	59	60 F	—	2	2	2 F	10	9	8	10 F
Venezuela	60	170	184	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*2 506*	*5 194*	*5 541*	*5 849*	*17*	*149*	*169*	*183*	*243*	*445*	*458*	*444*
ASIA												
Cyprus	24	104	92	169	6	44	37	57	4	23	28	33
India	226	900 F	900 F	900 F	6	20 F	20 F	20 F	285	450 F	450 F	450 F
Iran	*47	*50	*60	60 F	...	...	...	...	53 F	*65	*70	70 F
Israel	[7]258	878	938	1 106	[7]46	263	284	361	[7]7	37	40	46
Japan	378	2 392	2 814	2 834	...	...	...	...	[6,7]22	[6]124	[6]120 F	[6]120 F
Iordan	[5]1	27	50	25 F	...	...	...	...	2 F	10 F	14	10 F
Lebanon	47	162	*205	*203	...	...	...	...	22	61	*85	65 F
Philippines	[7]11	39	33	27	8	28	29	27	—	9	9	8
Syrian Arab Republic	3	6	4	6 F	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	4 F
Turkey	61	483	523	535	[5]1	6	7	7	13	121	126	152
Total	*1 176*	*5 486*	*6 066*	*6 312*	*77*	*367*	*383*	*478*	*418*	*920*	*962*	*974*
China [8]	222 F	793 F	856 F	790 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA												
Algeria	215	470	487	450 F	1	5	4	*5	7	17	16	*14
Egypt	263	719	639	809	—	...	...	...	37	73	83	74
Morocco	[7]158	729	876	820 F	[7]3	10	8	*5	[7]4	3	3	6
Rhodesia	9	20 F	20 F	20 F	—	...	...	...	—	4 F	4 F	4 F
South Africa	199	*467	*493	*481	16	*102	*93	*75	5	30	30 F	30 F
Tunisia	25	83	*67	*64	—	1 F	1 F	1 F	8	18	*12	12 F
Total	*1 080*	*3 159*	*3 357*	*3 412*	*30*	*138*	*126*	*106*	*68*	*182*	*185*	*177*
OCEANIA												
Australia	123	255	343	*296	5	12	13	*12	16	25	30	*33
New Zealand	—	2	3	3	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
Total	*125*	*259*	*348*	*301*	*7*	*15*	*17*	*17*	*21*	*30*	*36*	*40*
WORLD TOTAL	**12 155**	**29 541**	**29 740**	**31 147**	**1 739**	**2 808**	**2 811**	**3 156**	**1 703**	**3 630**	**3 599**	**3 646**
REGIONAL TOTALS												
Europe	**1 689**	**4 800**	**4 134**	**4 358**	**1**	**13**	**11**	**11**	**405**	**1 089**	**1 040**	**1 049**
North America	**4 509**	**7 526**	**7 658**	**7 875**	**1 530**	**2 004**	**1 984**	**2 243**	**441**	**645**	**651**	**709**
Latin America	**3 274**	**7 476**	**7 184**	**8 049**	**88**	**252**	**274**	**285**	**351**	**753**	**715**	**687**
Near East	**695**	**2 450**	**2 530**	**2 932**	**52**	**313**	**328**	**425**	**140**	**396**	**452**	**456**
Far East	**748**	**3 776**	**4 194**	**4 208**	**25**	**54**	**55**	**53**	**316**	**599**	**595**	**594**
Africa	**872**	**2 419**	**2 699**	**2 584**	**30**	**138**	**126**	**106**	**30**	**107**	**100**	**101**
Oceania	**125**	**259**	**348**	**301**	**7**	**15**	**17**	**17**	**21**	**30**	**36**	**40**

[1] 1971, preliminary figures. – [2] Average of 3 years. – [3] 1950. – [4] Average of 2 years. – [5] 1952. – [6] Includes grapefruit. – [7] Average of 4 years. – [8] Figures include the following estimates for Taiwan: Oranges: 1948-52, 20 600 m.t.; 1969, 123 000 m.t.; 1970, * 156 000 m.t.; 1971, 90 000 m.t. Grapefruit: 1948-52, 6 600 m.t.; 1969, 16 000 m.t.; 1970, 16 000 F m.t.; 1971, 16 000 F m.t. Lemons: 1948-52, 200 m.t.; 1969, 10 761 m.t.; 1970, 10 000 F m.t.; 1971, 10 000 F m.t.

[1] 1971, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Moyenne de 3 années. – [3] 1950. – [4] Moyenne de 2 années. – [5] 1952. – [6] Y compris les pamplemousses. – [7] Moyenne de 4 années. – [8] Les chiffres comprennent les estimations suivantes pour Taïwan: Oranges: 1948-52, 20 600 t.m.; 1969, 123 000 t.m.; 1970, * 156 000 t.m.; 1971, 90 000 t.m. Pamplemousses: 1948-52, 6 600 t.m.; 1969, 16 000 t.m.; 1970, 16 000 F t.m.; 1971, 16 000 F t.m. Citrons: 1948-52, 200 t.m.; 1969, 10 761 t.m.; 1970, 10 000 F t.m.; 1971, 10 000 F t.m.

Table 5. - Cotton (lint): Area and production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971, and 1972 [1]

Tableau 5. - Coton (fibre): Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971 et 1972 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1970	1971	1972[1]	1948-52	1970	1971	1972[1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Bulgaria	90	42	41	42 F	11	15	14	15 F
Greece	70	142	139	*150	21	110	121	*120
Spain	47	91	96	80	8	55	43	*50
Total	*382*	*316*	*315*	*312*	*59*	*192*	*189*	*197*
U.S.S.R.	2 242	2 746	2 770	2 800 F	*1 074	2 343	*2 385	*2 450
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
El Salvador	21	62	73	*91	8	55	69	*75
Guatemala	*5	85	74	71	2	57	*62	*75
Mexico OFF	676	450	443	...	222	364	379	...
ICAC	676	403	459	509	222	312	369	*395
Nicaragua	21	103	*110	*120	8	73	*99	*90
United States	9 799	4 516	4 642	5 375	3 105	2 219	2 280	3 038
Total	*10 540*	*5 189*	*5 373*	*6 183*	*3 346*	*2 722*	*2 884*	*3 681*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	470	452	367	398	112	145	84	90
Brazil OFF	2 603	4 299	4 460	...	395	645	710	...
ICAC [2]	1 894	2 873	2 428	2 631	339	672	499	661
Colombia	39	267	217	240	8	128	111	*145
Ecuador	24	*16	*23	20 F	2	*4	*5	7 F
Paraguay	54	47	47	*51	13	12	5	*13
Peru	151	144	136	140 F	76	92	87	80 F
Venezuela	13	43	46	48 F	4	13	16	16 F
Total	*2 644*	*3 851*	*3 283*	*3 575*	*554*	*1 071*	*820*	*1 027*
ASIA								
Afghanistan	*21	*67	*69	75 F	*7	*22	*27	30 F
Burma	118	*142	*162	*172	19	15	*16	17 F
Democratic Yemen	2	12	*14	*14	1	5	6	*5
India OFF	5 659	7 605	7 784	...	485	810	1 175	...
ICAC	5 659	7 608	7 487	7 500 F	575	954	1 214	1 127
Iran	*133	*320	*310	340 F	*26	160	*147	*170
Iraq	29	61	*67	80 F	*4	15	14	23 F
Israel	—	35	34	36 F	—	35	37	*39
Korea, Rep. of	129	16	16 F	16 F	22	5	5 F	5 F
Pakistan OFF	1 245	1 747	1 970	2 030	245	546	...	...
ICAC	1 249	1 747	1 943	1 900	261	557	726	716
Syrian Arab Republic	107	249	*251	245 F	30	149	157	*150
Thailand	34	*46	*76	*95	7	*12	*27	35 F
Turkey	474	528	688	700 F	119	400	522	*515
Total	*8 032*	*10 883*	*11 169*	*11 224*	*1 085*	*2 341*	*2 910*	*2 844*
China	4 035	5 059	*5 059	5 100 F	786	*1 518	*1 518	1 525 F
AFRICA								
Angola	46	79	*89	70 F	6	30	36	*20
Cameroon	6	*102	112	100 F	—	14	16	*22
Central African Rep.	[3]151	126	*125	130 F	12	20	*18	21 F
Chad	[4]190	*283	*283	290 F	18	*37	*40	45 F
Dahomey	[3]59	41	56	60 F	[3]2	14	20	22 F
Egypt	761	683	641	652	396	509	510	520
Ivory Coast	40 F	52 F	53 F	60 F	1	13	15	*20
Mali	33	72	*75	80 F	1	22	*25	28 F
Morocco	3	*20	*21	20 F	1	*6	*7	7 F
Mozambique	[4]*263	371	*354	*364	24	46	*40	*52
Nigeria	130 F	420 F	350 F	330 F	13	*92	*39	*38
Sudan	187	491 F	496 F	495 F	67	225	225 F	228
Tanzania	74	470 F	470 F	470 F	10	*65	*65	*65
Uganda	624	*877	*1 020	1 100 F	66	75	*75	*91
Zaire	333	*109	*111	*121	46	17	*21	*22
Total	*3 084*	*4 814*	*4 895*	*4 957*	*678*	*1 314*	*1 292*	*1 353*
OCEANIA								
Australia	2	31	35	38	—	29	20	44
WORLD TOTAL	**30 962**	**32 889**	**32 899**	**34 189**	**7 581**	**11 530**	**12 018**	**13 121**
REGIONAL TOTALS								
Europe	382	316	315	312	59	192	189	197
North America	9 799	4 516	4 642	5 375	3 105	2 219	2 280	3 038
Latin America	3 386	4 524	4 014	4 383	795	1 574	1 424	1 670
Near East	1 720	2 448	2 572	2 639	651	1 521	1 646	1 681
Far East	7 259	9 609	9 734	9 732	897	1 554	1 999	1 911
Africa	2 137	3 640	3 758	3 810	215	580	557	605
Oceania	2	31	35	38	—	29	20	44

OFF = Official figures (not included in the totals).
ICAC = Data published by the International Cotton Advisory Committee. These figures are included in the totals.

[1] 1972, preliminary figures. – [2] Crop year August-July ending in the year stated. – [3] Average of 2 years. – [4] Average of 4 years.

OFF = Chiffres officiels (non compris dans les totaux).
ICAC = Chiffres publiés par le Comité consultatif international du coton. Ces chiffres sont compris dans les totaux.

[1] 1972, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Campagne agricole août-juillet se terminant l'année indiquée. – [3] Moyenne de 2 années. – [5] Moyenne de 4 années.

Table 6. - Tobacco: Area and production, 1948-52, 1969, 1970 and 1971 [1]

Tableau 6. - Tabac: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1969, 1970 et 1971 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1969	1970	1971 [1]	1948-52	1969	1970	1971 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Bulgaria	74	117	118	115	45.2	96.2	121.9	120.0
Czechoslovakia	7	5	4	4	7.5	7.4	5.3	5.9
France	28	20	20	20	47.5	44.4	45.8	42.6
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	10	3	3	4	24.4	7.6	8.6	9.3
Greece	84	107	99	90	49.0	80.0	90.0	88.0
Hungary	22	20	17	14	23.3	27.3	17.5	16.3
Italy	57	47	43	43	75.5	79.4	78.4	79.3
Poland	18	46	47	42	25.3	91.0	85.0	70.0
Romania	[2]31	36	34	33	[2]16.7	23.8	22.5	30.4
Spain	13	16	15	16	19.1	19.5	26.1	27.7
Yugoslavia	34	54	53	49	23.7	46.8	48.7	43.6
Total	*394*	*506*	*488*	*465*	*385*	*556*	*581*	*567*
U.S.S.R.	[3]213	*208	*238	*254	[3]157.0	*234.0	*270.0	*288.0
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	43	54	44	39	61.7	112.2	100.6	101.8
Cuba	52	*45	50 F	*41	32.4	*36.3	40.0 F	25.0 F
Dominican Republic	18 F	*18	*20	*22	19.4	21.0	21.6	*24.4
Mexico	35	40	42	45 F	35.2	75.2	79.6	83.0 F
United States	674	372	364	340	958.6	818.4	865.4	774.4
Total	*853*	*547*	*539*	*505*	*1 128*	*1 082*	*1 127*	*1 028*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	29	54	69	65	29.7	53.5	66.0	61.7
Brazil	149	258	245	255 F	112.9	250.2	244.0	255.0 F
Chile	3	2	2	*2	6.8	6.0	8.5	*5.5
Colombia	19	24	23	23	20.7	44.5	42.0	38.0
Paraguay	7	20	13	14	7.5	24.0	18.0	17.7
Venezuela	11	8	9	10	[2]9.5	9.5	11.9	13.8
Total	*223*	*372*	*366*	*376*	*192*	*394*	*397*	*398*
ASIA								
Burma	[4]48	59	55	40 F	[4]46.7	56.9	61.0	41.4
India	333	440	438	441	247.1	361.0	337 0	349.9
Indonesia	[4]148	228	165	151	[4]64.2	96.2	87.0	92.0 F
Iran	*16	*17	*14	*17	*12.4	17.9	17.0	*19.7
Iraq	5	16	15	*17	3.3	9.0	15.2	*10.0
Japan	52	76	71	66	89.8	174.0	150.0	149.0
Korea, Rep. of	[5]15	39	43	*41	[5]15.2	59.2	56.3	*72.4
Pakistan	69	112	109	*106	69.7	165.6	163.5	149.8
Philippines	36	89	87	76	21.4	56.9	61.2	55.8
Thailand	33	*88	*85	86 F	27.2	80.0	93.0	95.0 F
Turkey	122	315	328	342	91.4	146.6	137.6	154.5
Total	*889*	*1 607*	*1 525*	*1 502*	*709*	*1 332*	*1 269*	*1 276*
China [6]	112	682 F	681 F	679 F	[4]132.3	*796.1	805.8 F	797.5 F
AFRICA								
Malawi	[2]53	35	45 F	41	[2]13.0	13.2	19.0	22.3
Rhodesia	62	*47	*47	*47	41.7	*62.3	*62.3	*62.3
South Africa	[5]25	*42	*45	45 F	[5]22.5	38.3	*33.9	34.0 F
Zambia	7	6	6	7	3.4	5.3	5.1	6.5
Total	*240*	*240*	*266*	*282*	*135*	*190*	*203*	*211*
OCEANIA								
Australia	2	10	11	11	2.2	17.2	18.9	18.8
New Zealand	2	2	2	2	2.2	3.4	4.0	4.0
Total	*4*	*12*	*13*	*13*	*4*	*21*	*23*	*23*
WORLD TOTAL	**2 924**	**4 174**	**4 116**	**4 076**	**2 822**	**4 605**	**4 675**	**4 589**
REGIONAL TOTALS								
Europe	**394**	**506**	**488**	**465**	**385**	**556**	**581**	**567**
North America	**717**	**426**	**408**	**379**	**1 020**	**931**	**966**	**876**
Latin America	**358**	**493**	**497**	**502**	**299**	**545**	**558**	**550**
Near East	**158**	**377**	**382**	**403**	**118**	**196**	**189**	**205**
Far East	**731**	**1 231**	**1 144**	**1 100**	**592**	**1 138**	**1 081**	**1 072**
Africa	**240**	**239**	**265**	**281**	**134**	**188**	**201**	**210**
Oceania	**4**	**12**	**13**	**13**	**4**	**21**	**23**	**23**

[1] Preliminary figures. – [2] Average of 4 years. – [3] 1950. – [4] Average of 2 years. – [5] Average of 3 years. – [6] Figures include the following estimates for Taiwan: 1948-52, 6 000 ha, 7 800 m.t.; 1969, 12 000 ha, 20 500 m.t.; 1970, 11 000 ha, 20 800 m.t.; 1971, 8 500 ha, 12 500 m.t.

[1] Chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Moyenne de 4 années. – [3] 1950. – [4] Moyenne de 2 années. – [5] Moyenne de 3 années. – [6] Les chiffres comprennent les estimations suivantes pour Taïwan: 1948-52, 6 000 ha, 7 800 t.m.; 1969, 12 000 ha, 20 500 t.m.; 1970, 11 000 ha, 20 800 t.m.; 1971, 8 500 ha, 12 500 t.m.

Table 7. - Cotton (lint): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 7. - Coton (fibre): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969			1970				1971				1972	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	9.2	12.6	15.9	4.5	8.5	12.7	16.6	3.9	7.5	9.1	12.0	3.1	5.7
Greece	23.0	23.4	48.0	23.6	37.7	42.7	68.5	18.5	39.7	45.1	76.7	23.4	...
Total	*32.2*	*36.0*	*63.9*	*28.1*	*46.2*	*55.4*	*85.1*	*22.4*	*47.2*	*54.2*	*88.7*	*26.5*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA													
El Salvador	15.7	26.3	33.8	11.5	27.2	37.1	42.0	11.5	*20.8	*37.4	49.4	*25.2	...
Guatemala	66.4	72.2	73.1	18.7	39.5	39.5	49.6	34.7	46.4	46.8	47.5	*42.1	...
Mexico	159.0	234.0	370.2	54.9	74.4	135.9	213.8	24.3	33.2	78.4	166.1	53.3	64.9
Nicaragua	84.7	89.9	90.7	16.2	47.8	65.1	67.8	27.5	72.7	76.8	77.6	*52.0	...
United States	309.8	438.5	544.4	216.2	414.9	496.5	676.6	330.7	580.5	736.2	936.2	266.8	*390.0
Total	*635.6*	*860.9*	*1 112.2*	*317.5*	*603.8*	*774.1*	*1 049.8*	*428.7*	*753.6*	*975.6*	*1 276.8*	*439.4*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	—	—	—	—	4.9	29.7	52.1	3.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	—	...
Brazil	189.5	331.7	439.4	54.9	185.9	308.3	342.8	5.4	85.1	150.7	226.8	...	...
Colombia	38.4	49.2	58.8	7.3	28.2	44.7	60.1	9.0	34.2	...	...	...	...
Peru	35.3	65.9	87.8	16.8	27.5	53.3	68.7	10.0	20.8	36.1	51.7	*7.8	...
Total	*263.2*	*446.8*	*586.0*	*79.0*	*246.5*	*436.0*	*523.7*	*27.5*	*144.2*	...	...	...	...
ASIA													
India	16.9	24.9	32.2	11.1	18.8	27.7	36.0	12.2	18.5	26.2	...	...	...
Iran	61.8	90.3	91.1	44.9	63.8	73.3	105.5	46.2	64.6	74.4	112.3	36.4	...
Pakistan	87.5	90.9	106.4	42.1	65.5	156.0	210.9	36.7	79.3	99.9	143.0	121.6	...
Syrian Arab Republic	91.4	98.4	124.1	58.5	96.6	109.2	136.0	60.2	90.2	*95.2	119.0	...	...
Turkey	106.4	134.9	202.9	89.5	162.1	177.0	318.7	*83.8	*97.9	*116.7	*267.2	*115.2	...
Total	*364.0*	*439.4*	*556.7*	*246.1*	*406.8*	*543.2*	*807.1*	*239.1*	*350.5*	*412.4*	...	...	...
AFRICA													
Angola	6.4	12.3	18.8	6.8	9.8	14.3	22.1	9.8	13.4	19.0	35.3	5.7	...
Cameroon	15.4	19.7	22.6	7.5	12.5	27.2	36.2	4.2	6.9	12.8	14.8	...	...
Central African Republic	8.1	12.0	17.1	5.5	8.1	13.9	13.9	0.6	...	...	...	...	...
Chad	27.7	37.3	47.5	13.9	29.1	35.8	39.0	10.8	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	143.2	165.8	252.7	110.6	199.8	234.5	285.3	127.2	225.1	252.9	333.4	...	...
Mali	*2.4	*3.1	3.2	*3.5	*5.2	*14.0	14.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozambique	13.8	31.6	47.7	8.5	10.1	22.1	44.3	5.6	*8.7	*18.4	36.5	...	...
Nigeria	5.9	10.2	14.3	4.1	11.3	19.4	28.3	11.6	22.6	22.8	22.8	...	...
Sudan	81.7	125.6	172.0	90.6	132.1	186.6	230.0	*91.0	*135.1	*190.5	239.2	...	...
Tanzania [1]	12.1	30.4	56.8	14.3	20.1	38.1	60.7	*15.0	*19.5	*35.8	54.8	...	...
Uganda [1]	30.9	42.7	52.9	19.9	48.8	70.4	78.1	*10.3	*38.7	*60.1	68.7	...	...
Total	*347.6*	*490.7*	*705.6*	*285.7*	*486.9*	*676.3*	*852.3*	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**1 643**	**2 274**	**3 024**	**956**	**1 790**	**2 485**	**3 318**	...	...	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	9.7	16.1	21.0	6.2	12.1	17.9	24.5	5.7	12.2	17.3	22.9	7.3	12.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	30.7	51.7	72.2	15.3	28.7	49.3	72.3	16.5	27.3	38.3	61.9	17.2	27.2
Czechoslovakia	56.6	63.0	82.4	29.1	63.2	76.8	113.6	*7.3	14.7	*72.4	106.5	...	...
Denmark	2.4	3.2	4.1	0.9	1.8	2.8	3.4	0.8	1.4	1.9	3.5	0.6	1.6
Finland	10.1	12.7	13.4	4.5	12 0	13.1	13.6	6.7	10.7	12.2	18.5	5.8	9.5
France	141.9	198.2	254.3	63.4	128.7	177.7	241.3	*59.3	*121.0	*168.1	227.2	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	120.2	180.8	253.4	70.8	132.4	188.3	253.7	65.9	115.0	156.8	227.8	84.9	129.6
Italy	135.1	188.4	243.2	62.8	127.2	182.7	230.9	63.7	115.6	143.2	191.8	70.5	131.7
Netherlands	33.6	49.7	62.0	13.0	28.4	45.9	61.3	14.2	29.4	40.6	53.1	12.5	24.7
Norway	2.1	2.9	3.5	0.9	2.0	2.9	3.5	0.6	1.5	2.0	2.7	1.1	1.5
Poland	72 0	84.0	132.1	39.0	72.0	83.0	149.6	31.0	84.0	95.0	143.0	47.0	82.0
Portugal	46.2	59.8	97.6	20.4	40.0	55.5	91.6	13.0	33.8	48.3	88.3	20.5	45.7
Spain	36.6	47.5	56.0	8.4	16.1	28.1	43.0	7.8	42.2	50.3	73.0	32.9	73.4
Sweden	7.9	11.1	13.6	4.1	8.0	9.9	13.0	2.5	5.5	8.0	9.0	3.0	3.8
Switzerland	22.6	31.7	44.2	13.2	22.5	31.3	44.3	14.4	22.4	28.1	42.3	14.0	22.6
United Kingdom	89.6	131.4	162.4	42.9	93.0	133.3	167.1	43.3	82.7	112.8	142.4	43.0	72.1
Yugoslavia	79.2	101.2	111.4	14.1	26.0	55.6	69.6	22.9	56.1	76.0	78.7	...	...
Total	*896.5*	*1 233.4*	*1 626.8*	*409.0*	*814.1*	*1 154.1*	*1 596.3*	*375.6*	*775.5*	*1 071.3*	*1 492.6*	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 7. - Cotton (lint): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72 *(concluded)*

Tableau 7. - Coton (fibre): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72 *(fin)*

Country — Pays	1969			1970				1971				1972	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)													
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	40.0	58.2	79.4	18.8	37.1	52.1	68.7	23.9	45.6	61.6	81.5	20.6	43.0
United States	4.2	5.3	9.7	3.2	5.4	7.3	8.1	3.6	5.4	7.3	8.3	7.8	...
Total	*44.2*	*63.5*	*89.1*	*22.0*	*42.5*	*59.4*	*76.8*	*27.5*	*51.0*	*68.9*	*89.8*	*28.4*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	7.4	9.7	13.0	1.9	3.3	4.9	6.6	1.6	3.5	7.8	18.1	...	...
Chile	10.9	19.0	26.9	7.6	15.5	22.1	30.7	4.4	10.2	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	2.6	4.4	6.2	1.1	2.5	5.2	6.9	1.0	2.4	3.7	...	...	...
Total	*20.9*	*33.1*	*46.1*	*10.6*	*21.3*	*32.2*	*44.2*	*7.0*	*16.1*	...	...	...	...
ASIA													
China[2]	38.9	72.3	101.8	19.7	53.1	87.0	128.0	23.1	75.8	115.7	145.1	...	...
Hong Kong	72.9	108.0	144.4	44.5	81.3	124.2	163.0	46.0	104.8	136.0	162.9	351.3	...
India	35.6	78.2	107.1	31.3	94.4	124.7	136.4	107.5	176.5	206.8	...	...	...
Japan	341.8	502.7	676.6	184.6	400.5	581.4	768.7	207.0	424.7	588.9	754.7	232.7	472.6
Korea, Rep. of	46.2	69.2	98.6	19.0	50.5	74.7	108.5	26.1	59.7	88.7	124.4	24.1	50.6
Philippines	10.9	21.2	33.3	4.9	15.5	27.7	55.8	4.2	11.9	25.3	32.7	...	...
Thailand[3]	7.8	13.8	17.1	*5.0	16.6	*27.7	34.2	*7.0	*23.2	*38.8	48.0	...	...
Total	*515.2*	*793.1*	*1 077.1*	*289.3*	*658.8*	*960.4*	*1 266.6*	*397.8*	*800.6*	*1 084.5*	...	...	...
AFRICA													
South Africa	14.4	21.2	26.6	3.4	11.1	21.4	29.6	6.9	15.8	22.6	32.1	5.4	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	2.9	3.5	4.0	0.5	3.6	4.9	5.8	1.3	4.8	8.5	11.2	1.7	2.6
GRAND TOTAL	**1 494**	**2 148**	**2 870**	**735**	**1 551**	**2 232**	**3 019**	**816**	**1 664**	...	...	...	...

[1] Data exclude intertrade within the East African Customs Union. – [2] Data refer to Taiwan only. – [3] Quarterly data refer to the trade through the port of Bangkok only.

[1] Les chiffres ne comprennent pas le commerce réciproque à l'intérieur de l'Union douanière de l'Afrique de l'Est. – [2] Les données se rapportent uniquement à Taïwan. – [3] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok.

Table 8. - Tobacco, unmanufactured: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 8. - Tabac brut: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969			1970				1971				1972	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
EXPORTING COUNTRIES	*Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques*												
EUROPE													
Bulgaria	37.0	47.0	60.5	14.0	33.0	43.0	58.3	18.0	39.0	47.0	59.0	17.0	39.0
Greece	31.9	36.8	71.0	14.8	27.3	33.9	63.2	14.9	24.8	31.2	59.3	24.2	*39.0
Italy	4.9	7.5	8.8	1.1	5.2	8.8	11.1	0.7	4.5	10.7	15.1	1.5	8.5
Netherlands	3.4	4.9	6.9	1.7	2.5	4.8	6.5	*1.6	2.9	*5.2	7.7	2.5	4.8
Yugoslavia	7.7	12.2	13.6	5.1	10.9	13.2	18.9	6.3	11.8	14.8	19.6	...	...
Total	*84.9*	*108.4*	*160.8*	*36.7*	*78.9*	*103.7*	*158.0*	*41.5*	*83.0*	*108.9*	*160.7*	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	14.4	19.1	23.8	5.0	11.3	18.2	22.1	5.3	17.8	21.2	23.4	4.3	18.1
United States	99.6	167.4	264.8	41.1	96.4	148.0	234.3	56.4	116.9	188.0	216.5	96.8	*138.3
Total	*114.0*	*186.5*	*288.6*	*46.1*	*107.7*	*166.2*	*256.4*	*61.7*	*134.7*	*209.2*	*239.9*	*101.1*	*156.4*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	6.0	7.8	13.7	3.3	4.8	5.8	14.0	3.8	7.0	10.4	16.0	...	...
Brazil	18.8	26.8	48.2	9.8	20.8	31.0	54.5	12.6	*25.0	36.7	61.2	...	...
Colombia	7.5	11.5	13.0	2.5	8.1	10.9	12.7	4.6	12.1	*17.0	*20.0	...	...
Paraguay	6.4	11.8	19.7	3.7	5.8	11.9	19.3	3.0	5.8	9.5	16.1	3.7	7.3
Total	*38.7*	*57.9*	*94.6*	*19.3*	*39.5*	*59.6*	*100.5*	*24.0*	*49.9*	*73.6*	*113.3*	...	...
ASIA													
India	32.4	48.4	54.7	7.2	29.6	42.9	47.9	6.8	35.6	47.6	*55.4	*6.4	*33.8
Japan	2.8	5.0	6.4	1.4	3.5	4.9	6.5	2.0	4.7	5.3	6.3	1.2	2.8
Philippines	17.9	22.0	32.7	7.7	15.8	25.5	38.4	9.0	20.4	33.9	46.0	...	...
Turkey	45.0	48.3	70.5	32.8	42.2	44.6	74.0	—	*40.1	*49.0	*81.7	*42.0	*85.0
Total	*98.1*	*123.7*	*164.3*	*49.1*	*91.1*	*117.9*	*166.8*	*17.8*	*100.8*	*135.8*	*189.4*	...	...
AFRICA													
Cameroon	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	...	...
Madagascar	1.1	1.6	2.8	0.1	1.0	1.8	2.4	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.4	0.6	...
South Africa	3.2	10.5	12.8	1.2	5.2	9.6	11.0	0.8	3.4	7.3	9.1	1.3	...
Zambia	2.3	3.6	3.8	0.1	2.6	3.9	4.1	0.1	1.0	*4.2	*5.2	...	...
Total	*7.6*	*16.8*	*20.6*	*2.8*	*10.4*	*16.9*	*19.3*	*2.7*	*6.9*	*8.8*	*18.5*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**343**	**493**	**729**	**154**	**328**	**464**	**701**	**148**	**375**	**536**	**722**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	4.1	5.1	8.4	4.9	6.8	9.5	11.7	3.7	5.9	8.6	12.1	3.0	6.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	17.1	24.7	32.7	8.4	17.5	25.0	32.8	8.1	16.9	24.6	33.4	8.7	18.0
Czechoslovakia	10.8	13.6	18.8	3.8	*9.8	12.5	16.1	4.4	7.6	13.2	17.3	...	...
Denmark	6.6	10.4	15.2	4.1	7.4	11.0	16.8	3.8	7.9	11.2	15.0	6.4	9.5
Finland	3.8	5.2	8.0	0.7	2.0	3.7	6.0	1.3	2.6	4.2	5.8	3.3	4.5
France	16.8	22.9	44.2	17.8	33.7	47.2	63.5	17.4	38.3	56.8	76.4	21.0	44.0
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	74.8	121.8	154.1	28.3	63.2	93.2	122.6	35.2	78.8	115.2	154.6	33.8	72.6
Ireland	4.3	6.2	9.8	1.8	2.9	3.8	4.5	2.2	4.3	4.7	5.3	3.2	9.9
Italy	8.8	13.1	17.6	5.1	9.4	13.7	16.8	3.5	6.9	13.7	16.6	2.7	9.1
Netherlands	22.9	34.2	48.5	13.5	27.0	40.2	54.9	*14.3	27.9	*39.7	57.3	16.4	31.9
Norway	1.6	3.7	4.9	0.9	2.4	4.3	6.0	1.0	1.9	3.0	4.5	1.4	2.4
Poland	3.1	3.2	3.8	1.1	2.4	2.8	3.5	*1.0	*2.0	*2.6	3.1	...	...
Portugal	2.3	3.9	6.3	1.2	2.8	4.4	6.5	*3.3	*4.5	4.9	6.8	1.1	2.8
Spain	24.9	35.7	48.9	17.6	27.8	37.9	53.7	28.2	40.4	52.6	69.9	17.8	31.7
Sweden	3.2	4.9	8.8	2.5	5.9	9.0	13.8	2.1	5.3	10.7	12.1	4.7	7.5
Switzerland	10.5	16.8	24.2	12.3	21.2	29.9	39.3	8.0	13.8	20.7	39.3	6.0	14.2
United Kingdom	54.6	91.6	138.5	23.4	47.8	84.9	128.6	27.0	65.3	90.3	121.8	35.2	64.1
Total	*270.2*	*417.0*	*592.7*	*147.4*	*290.0*	*433.0*	*597.1*	*164.7*	*330.3*	*476.7*	*651.3*	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
United States	71.3	90.5	104.6	36.5	67.0	82.1	99.2	30.1	61.9	79.4	85.1	47.1	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Uruguay	2.0	2.9	9.5	0.8	2.1	3.2	4.6	1.2	2.4	*3.9	*4.0	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	2.5	4.8	6.5	1.4	2.3	3.8	4.9	2.2	3.1	4.2	5.5	1.1	...
Japan	26.3	28.0	33.1	21.3	24.9	30.5	33.0	24.3	32.7	41.5	45.3	21.2	42.7
Thailand [1]	3.5	7.8	12.2	1.5	3.7	*5.7	7.7	*2.6	*6.3	*9.8	13.6	...	...
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	4.3	5.0	5.8	0.6	1.6	2.3	2.8	0.9	2.0	3.0	*4.7	...	...
Total	*36.6*	*45.6*	*57.6*	*24.8*	*32.5*	*42.3*	*48.4*	*30.0*	*44.1*	*58.5*	*69.1*	...	...
AFRICA													
Egypt	7.1	10.2	14.2	2.8	6.9	10.1	13.9	3.7	8.5	12.0	15.2	...	...
Morocco	2.1	3.3	5.6	0.9	2.5	3.3	5.1	0.8	2.2	*4.3	*6.2	...	...
Nigeria	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	*0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	...	...
South Africa	1.5	3.5	3.7	0.2	3.4	7.1	8.9	0.1	1.0	3.8	6.0	1.3	...
Tunisia	1.1	1.3	2.2	0.7	1.1	1.3	2.5	0.3	0.5	1.4	2.5	0.4	...
Total	*12.0*	*18.5*	*25.9*	*4.7*	*14.1*	*22.2*	*30.9*	*7.2*	*5.0*	*12.4*	*21.8*	*30.2*	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	6.4	9.4	15.4	4.1	6.0	9.0	13.1	3.0	6.4	9.6	12.0	4.1	6.7
New Zealand	1.7	2.1	2.6	0.7	1.3	2.7	3.1	1.0	1.5	2.5	3.0	...	...
Total	*8.1*	*11.5*	*18.0*	*4.8*	*7.3*	*11.7*	*16.2*	*4.0*	*7.9*	*12.1*	*15.0*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**400**	**586**	**808**	**219**	**413**	**595**	**796**	**235**	**459**	**652**	**855**	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed. Figures refer to the trade of tobacco leaves and stems, including stalk, shorts, scraps, trimmings, and dust, but exclude processed tobacco.

[1] Quarterly data refer to trade through the port of Bangkok only.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés. Les chiffres ont trait au commerce des feuilles et des tiges de tabac, y compris les nervures, les feuilles naines, les déchets, les rognures et la poudre, mais non compris le tabac manufacturé.

[1] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok.

Table 9. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 9. - Viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays		1969			1970				1971				1972	
		I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
		Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	c	24.0	38.2	59.6	24.3	50.2	78.9	114.4	28.9	67.2	95.9	134.5	31.9	66.1
	d	11.1	16.9	23.0	7.4	13.6	20.1	28.9	7.8	16.2	23.7	30.7	7.8	14.3
Denmark	a	44.9	61.6	78.3	17.5	35.9	52.9	70.1	22.9	42.6	59.1	78.8	19.8	35.0
	c	19.5	28.4	40.0	12.7	26.4	43.4	54.5	25.2	49.8	72.8	87.2	12.3	28.1
	d	21.9	32.7	47.9	12.0	24.7	35.8	49.3	13.7	27.7	41.7	55.4	11.4	25.7
	e	15.8	23.0	31.3	7.8	15.4	20.1	24.5	4.0	7.5	10.9	14.7	5.3	10.2
France	a	65.7	100.8	124.7	24.7	53.0	82.6	114.3	31.0	65.3	108.9	142.7	36.8	67.8
	c	1.7	2.6	3.5	1.2	3.3	5.3	7.8	3.5	14.0	19.4	32.7	2.6	5.3
	d	7.7	11.5	16.0	8.1	16.6	21.9	28.1	9.6	17.3	24.5	32.7	9.1	19.3
	e	*1.6	*2.4	3.9	*1.4	*2.9	*3.8	5.1	*1.4	*3.5	*4.8	7.9	*2.0	*4.6
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	a	17.4	32.5	46.0	13.3	27.7	40.0	55.4	12.4	27.2	41.8	54.8	11.5	24.5
Ireland	a	50.4	79.4	121.8	38.2	59.8	91.6	140.4	46.8	70.2	104.1	147.9	26.9	54.5
	b	6.3	9.3	11.3	1.4	4.5	7.0	7.9	2.0	6.0	10.2	14.1	2.4	5.4
	c	8.8	15.5	22.2	5.4	9.3	13.0	16.6	3.6	7.8	14.8	25.2	9.8	17.4
	e	6.4	9.5	13.2	3.9	7.1	10.8	15.3	4.3	7.3	10.8	14.9	3.5	6.8
Netherlands	a	40.6	71.5	96.3	24.1	49.5	86.4	114.5	[1]21.4	49.8	[1]84.9	111.0	20.7	47.1
	b	2.2	3.9	6.7	1.6	2.7	5.1	9.2	[1]1.9	3.5	[1]6.4	9.9	1.9	3.3
	c	62.6	97.4	137.7	43.1	84.7	140.8	197.7	[1]52.5	109.3	[1]166.5	238.2	53.5	112.1
	d	81.7	122.5	171.3	47.9	93.6	140.8	201.1	[1]56.6	114.1	[1]162.5	227.7	53.5	112.2
	e	8.9	13.8	20.0	6.0	11.2	17.1	24.3	[1]4.6	9.0	[1]12.8	19.0	4.7	8.9
Poland	d	1.3	2.0	13.7	0.6	1.0	2.0	13.8	0.9	5.5	13.3	28.8	1.9	5.7
Sweden	a	9.2	16.7	24.6	9.8	18.1	21.3	24.4	3.1	8.3	13.2	16.1	2.7	7.0
	c	17.6	27.4	30.0	5.1	11.7	14.4	14.7	8.3	17.3	22.7	26.4	12.3	25.4
Yugoslavia	a	46.1	62.5	73.4	10.7	24.2	38.9	47.9	10.0	25.7	41.0	51.0	...	...
	b	3.4	3.9	4.3	1.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	0.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	...	...
	c	4.4	5.8	7.7	6.2	13.6	16.8	20.2	1.2	11.6	20.5	25.7	...	...
	d	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	...	...
	e	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	...	...
Total		*582.5*	*893.3*	*1 231.1*	*336.8*	*664.4*	*1 014.7*	*1 405.8*	*379.0*	*787.2*	*1 191.0*	*1 632.9*	...	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	a	9.1	13.5	21.5	9.3	19.6	28.6	38.6	9.6	19.9	32.1	37.5	5.6	15.3
	c	11.5	16.6	21.9	5.2	13.0	21.6	28.3	7.1	15.6	32.8	40.3	9.9	29.2
	e	12.7	21.3	30.4	8.6	17.6	27.8	39.6	7.4	15.3	27.7	33.8	8.8	17.2
United States	a	3.9	5.8	7.8	2.2	4.4	6.4	9.1	3.8	7.6	10.5	14.9	4.1	...
	c	32.4	41.4	55.2	3.0	6.0	12.2	18.9	1.9	6.1	11.4	35.8	2.9	...
	d	27.1	43.5	57.8	12.7	26.7	43.8	60.4	12.5	26.2	44.9	92.8	13.9	...
	e	48.9	76.8	110.5	20.2	51.2	77.7	109.5	33.2	63.6	89.2	127.7	28.7	...
Total		*145.6*	*218.9*	*305.1*	*61.2*	*138.5*	*218.1*	*304.4*	*75.5*	*154.3*	*248.6*	*382.8*	*73.9*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	a	182.5	299.0	404.6	97.8	207.6	300.3	351.5	46.3	99.0	159.2	230.7	...	...
	b	18.1	26.4	38.2	9.3	18.9	27.7	34.4	6.6	11.5	13.2	16.3	...	...
	c	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	...	...
	e	61.7	103.1	134.2	29.7	63.5	100.8	124.7	22.3	45.7	71.5	98.2	...	...
Brazil	a	41.9	70.3	77.6	19.9	62.4	91.8	98.3	2.3	*55.0	67.3	95.7	...	...
Uruguay	a	55.7	79.9	106.5	30.3	80.5	109.5	130.8	30.3	63.6	75.5	81.0	...	...
	b	3.2	4.7	9.6	4.2	7.9	8.8	18.5	9.6	12.9	13.4	14.4	...	...
Total		*363.4*	*584.0*	*771.6*	*191.5*	*441.5*	*640.4*	*760.1*	*117.9*	*288.3*	*400.8*	*537.2*	...	...
ASIA														
Japan	e	13.8	17.1	21.0	8.8	10.8	14.9	15.1	6.6	8.2	11.9	12.1	2.4	2.7
AFRICA														
South Africa	a	6.3	11.1	13.3	4.9	13.6	20.6	27.8	5.9	19.0	32.6	44.2	11.2	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	a	125.1	230.8	293.4	78.1	159.6	273.7	339.9	62.4	161.4	284.3	363.8	87.5	201.3
	b	56.7	94.8	141.4	49.5	94.0	125.9	200.2	53.9	101.5	160.6	220.5	61.5	120.8
	e	12.9	22.9	33.4	8.9	17.5	27.8	37.0	7.6	16.2	27.4	38.1	11.3	22.7
New Zealand	a	63.5	127.2	161.7	39.4	79.6	131.4	184.4	23.9	76.1	157.4	183.3	...	...
	b	287.7	384.1	475.9	132.4	251.5	348.0	421.5	108.9	256.3	379.8	447.3	...	...
	c	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	...	...
	e	22.3	32.1	40.7	11.4	22.5	32.9	39.7	8.5	21.9	30.7	40.0	...	...
Total		*568.4*	*892.3*	*1 147.2*	*319.8*	*624.9*	*940.1*	*1 223.4*	*265.3*	*633.7*	*1 040.7*	*1 293.8*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		**1 680**	**2 617**	**3 489**	**923**	**1 894**	**2 849**	**3 737**	**850**	**1 891**	**2 926**	**3 903**	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 9. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72 (*concluded*)

Tableau 9. - Viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72 (*fin*)

Country — Pays		1969			1970				1971				1972	
		I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
IMPORTING COUNTRIES		*Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques*												
EUROPE														
Austria	*a*	2.9	6.2	9.2	4.0	8.8	13.9	16.9	1.8	4.7	9.8	13.1	2.1	4.2
	d	6.8	9.5	12.9	3.0	6.2	9.5	14.0	2.5	4.9	8.6	12.1	2.6	5.4
	e	2.0	2.8	4.1	1.3	2.5	2.7	5.1	1.7	3.1	4.5	5.6	0.9	1.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	*a*	12.1	17.1	20.9	4.2	9.9	14.4	18.7	4.1	11.2	16.6	21.7	6.6	17.0
	c	9.8	12.7	16.6	3.6	6.3	8.3	10.1	3.0	6.3	9.2	9.2	2.8	5.4
	e	23.1	34.5	48.3	12.9	26.1	38.2	52.4	9.4	27.7	41.0	52.6	12.1	14.5
France	*a*	37.9	59.7	73.8	18.3	37.8	59.3	72.4	17.4	37.1	54.1	68.5	20.6	59.7
	b	12.7	20.0	28.0	6.3	15.9	25.4	31.7	*6.0	*15.5	*25.0	31.4	...	...
	c	95.5	148.1	195.2	43.5	88.7	137.0	181.0	40.0	77.9	126.8	175.4	38.7	81.9
	e	*50.0	*76.0	99.9	*26.0	*53.0	*80.0	106.4	*26.3	*53.4	*80.5	109.6	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.	*a*	99.3	153.6	192.8	42.4	86.3	139.8	185.3	41.5	88.7	140.1	179.1	43.9	111.4
	c	17.7	25.8	37.3	15.1	31.7	60.0	88.9	32.6	59.3	98.0	139.2	39.3	83.3
	d	94.7	144.5	218.0	53.2	99.1	156.3	239.4	57.7	111.0	170.4	256.8	67.7	125.7
	e	23.3	34.6	51.0	13.8	24.7	38.5	55.4	12.8	23.5	36.8	53.3	13.2	25.4
Greece	*a*	21.0	38.2	54.7	15.5	32.5	52.6	67.6	5.7	17.0	29 9	46.8	7.3	...
	b	18.1	26.9	35.8	13.2	23.1	32.4	40.1	13.8	28.9	44.1	60.3	16.5	...
	d	3.0	4.5	6.2	0.7	1.3	1.8	2.8	0.3	1.0	2.0	2.7	0.4	...
Italy	*a*	124.3	192.2	261.0	65.3	139.1	224.9	290.3	82.4	158.7	246.6	316.9	76.0	213.3
	c	32.0	46.4	72.6	25.2	49.7	71.1	100.7	37.4	60.0	86.6	129.2	30.4	64.8
	d	2.8	3.8	5.1	0.7	1.3	1.6	2.4	0.4	1.1	1.7	2.7	0.5	1.2
	e	5.4	7.6	10.7	3.0	5.5	8.4	11.4	3.9	6.6	11.0	15.8	3.4	6.3
Netherlands	*a*	35.4	50.4	58.0	10.9	23.5	36.2	43.5	[1]7.2	18.2	[1]25.8	41.7	14.5	32.6
	c	1.1	1.7	1.9	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.8	[1]0.1	0.7	*1.0	1.4	0.3	1.5
	e	17.7	26.7	38.3	10.1	20.3	30.5	42.3	[1]10.6	21.1	[1]31.0	43.8	10.9	23.0
Portugal	*a*	5.4	8.1	9.9	0.2	0.8	2.2	4.5	3.9	9.2	13.0	22.5	8.4	15.9
Spain	*a*	46.7	79.0	112.1	27.6	52.0	89.3	98.8	6.7	13.8	26.7	34.1	5.7	27.4
	c	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	3.1	20.0	49.3
Sweden	*a*	5.0	7.0	10.1	3.4	6.2	7.7	9.0	1.6	2.9	5.1	7.2	2.4	4.0
	c	4.8	7.3	9.4	3.5	6.3	8.8	12.5	3.1	5.7	8.8	9.7	3.2	6.6
	e	4.9	7.0	9.4	2.7	5.1	7.3	9.0	2.2	4.2	6.6	9.0	2.8	4.6
Switzerland	*a*	13.2	22.7	34.5	8.1	16.7	25.1	31.4	4.8	12.3	23.0	31.8	8.7	19.2
	c	—	0.7	2.4	1.6	2.6	6.6	10.9	2.4	3.1	6.1	9.7	0.7	0.7
	d	10.1	17.1	24.2	4.4	10.5	17.8	24.9	4.7	10.7	17.5	23.8	6.9	12.0
United Kingdom	*a*	171.5	268.4	344.9	76.7	136.4	198.4	264.9	64.3	125.2	186.4	252.8	65.5	136.3
	b	221.0	291.5	367.8	114.7	192.2	262.3	331.2	110.1	209.9	310 3	353.3	114.6	204.6
	c	10.3	16.8	20.0	3.0	5.9	8.8	11.4	5.0	10.0	17.5	26.5	9.1	24.2
	d	1.8	2.7	3.9	0.5	1.1	2.8	6.3	1.4	4.6	7.8	10.8	2.1	4.2
	e	76.4	111.3	149.9	38.7	67.2	99.7	133.5	36.9	68.1	100.7	126.5	36.4	64.6
Total		*1 320.4*	*1 984.1*	*2 652.0*	*678.0*	*1 297.7*	*1 981.5*	*2 630.0*	*666.0*	*1 317.8*	*2 031.4*	*2 709.7*	...	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	*a*	8.5	23.2	49.3	7.7	26.0	51.0	61.0	7.8	21.7	37.8	46.9	12.8	31.5
	b	15.4	23.6	34.1	7.7	20.7	30.3	31.8	2.2	6.4	12 7	19.8	7.0	16.2
	c	17.9	22.0	26.3	2.3	3.3	5.2	7.8	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.7	0.9	3.6
	d	1.1	1.6	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.5
	e	1.7	3.0	3.7	0.3	1.7	2.6	3.3	1.3	2.5	3.4	4.3	1.1	2.5
United States	*a*	208.5	367.9	470.2	144.1	249.7	400.8	527.1	108.0	229.5	390.9	517.6	113.3	...
	b	19.8	34.8	44.6	13.2	23.3	32.9	38.2	9.1	19.6	28.6	32.4	5.1	...
	c	11.0	15.3	19.5	5.7	13.2	19.9	25.2	7.3	14.8	22.6	28.3	8.6	...
	e	6.4	9.4	14.4	3.9	8.0	11.3	15.8	4.5	8.1	10 4	44.8	3.0	...
Total		*290.3*	*500.8*	*664.1*	*185.1*	*346.4*	*554.9*	*711.4*	*142.0*	*305.5*	*510.4*	*700.1*	152.3	...
ASIA														
Hong Kong	*c*	8.8	12.6	17.1	3.6	6.9	10.2	16.2	3.2	6.9	9.8	12.8	2.7	...
	d	9.8	15.3	21.3	6.5	12.5	20.4	28.6	4.7	9.7	15.9	23.6	5.9	...
Israel	*a*	19.6	31.5	36.9	8.8	22.2	31.8	36.1	1.4	11.1	20.7	32.3	...	...
Japan	*a*	7.5	12.7	18.6	4.0	9.0	15.4	23.2	7.1	18.0	29.3	41.6	15.4	24.1
	b	60.8	98.9	129.2	29.0	59.0	89.9	110.9	14.1	52.6	87.5	130.1	33.1	65.3
	d	7.8	13.9	20.1	2.7	4.6	6.1	10.7	3.9	11.3	15.2	27.2	6.9	12.1
	e	27.6	43.6	58.7	19.1	33.3	47.2	63.7	12.9	30.0	43.7	64.8	21.9	39.6
Total		*141.9*	*228.5*	*301.9*	*73.7*	*147.5*	*221.0*	*289.4*	*47.3*	*139.6*	*222.1*	*332.4*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		**1 753**	**2 713**	**3 618**	**937**	**1 792**	**2 757**	**3 631**	**855**	**1 763**	**2 764**	**3 742**	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

a Meat of bovine animals (SITC 011.1)
b Meat of sheep and goats (SITC 011.2)
c Meat of swine (SITC 011.3)
d Poultry, killed or dressed (SITC 011.4)
e Meat of horses (SITC 011.5) and edible offals (SITC 011.6, 011.8)

[1] Data exclude trade with Belgium-Luxembourg.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

a Viande de bovins (CTCI 011.1)
b Viande de mouton et de chèvre (CTCI 011.2)
c Viande de porc (CTCI 011.3)
d Volaille, abattue ou préparée (CTCI 011.4)
e Viande de cheval (CTCI 011.5) et abats comestibles (CTCI 011.6, 011.8)

[1] Les données ne comprennent pas le commerce avec Belgique-Luxembourg.

Table 10. - Milk and cream, evaporated, condensed or dried: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 10. - Lait et crème, évaporés, condensés ou secs: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays		1969			1970				1971				1972	
		I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
		Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	*b*	4.6	6.1	12.8	3.5	6.3	9.8	14.8	4.5	7.7	10.4	13.7	3.6	7.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	*b*	47.4	73.0	94.3	13.5	32.4	61.3	92.3	11.8	39.5	66.3	89.8	18.4	38.3
Denmark	*a*	10.4	18.5	23.1	4.7	10.1	16.4	21.6	4.3	10.4	16.4	20.3	4.1	8.1
	b	30.6	44.8	56.5	11.9	24.6	36.8	46.5	11.7	29.0	44.0	59.1	17.5	40.8
Finland	*b*	11.2	15.7	19.8	5.7	13.4	20.5	24.4	5.4	11.8	17.6	23.7	5.9	12.0
France	*a*	41.7	63.8	89.5	27.0	53.8	73.0	102.4	*23.4	*57.2	*84.5	110.9	*20.7	*44.5
	b	171.2	230.1	299.1	65.3	137.4	244.6	327.6	*61.9	*150.7	*222.7	291.3	*53.3	*114.4
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	*b*	48.2	70.7	100.7	33.3	64.4	125.7	164.4	58.8	140.9	198.5	241.5	42.0	106.1
Ireland	*b*	16.1	26.8	36.5	6.8	17.1	31.3	38.1	6.1	20.2	31.2	42.6	2.6	18.3
Netherlands	*a*	173.4	272.4	357.2	81.6	175.4	273.2	365.2	[1]82.3	176.4	[1]265.5	345.7	78.0	165.3
	b	54.7	78.6	104.0	26.7	56.0	85.1	110.3	[1]28.0	59.5	[1]80.1	116.1	37.9	53.7
Switzerland	*a*	5.6	8.8	11.7	2.7	5.8	7.6	9.9	1.8	3.5	5.2	7.0	1.3	4.7
United Kingdom	*a*	17.3	27.7	36.3	6.5	19.1	26.0	36.1	8.6	19.0	26.8	35.6	4.1	7.7
	b[2]	4.6	6.9	9.6	8.4	16.4	23.2	31.1	4.8	14.5	30.4	43.9	13.5	30.7
Total	*a*	*248.4*	*391.2*	*517.8*	*122.5*	*264.2*	*396.2*	*535.2*	*120.4*	*266.5*	*398.4*	*519.5*	*108.2*	*230.3*
	b	*388.6*	*552.7*	*733.3*	*175.1*	*368.0*	*638.3*	*849.5*	*193.0*	*473.8*	*701.2*	*921.7*	*194.7*	*421.5*
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	*a*	1.6	2.2	4.2	1.1	2.2	3.8	8.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.5	3.1
	b	37.1	70.4	111.2	55.0	85.9	107.6	138.3	39.5	63.9	89.9	112.6	16.4	22.6
United States	*a*	18.9	30.5	40.5	3.6	8.1	11.4	22.6	6.5	21.4	24.0	30.8	7.4	...
	b[3]	88.6	117.5	157.3	55.0	96.5	156.0	196.4	41.4	78.9	125.1	206.0	30.3	...
Total	*a*	*20.5*	*32.7*	*44.7*	*4.7*	*10.3*	*15.2*	*31.4*	*7.6*	*22.8*	*25.6*	*32.4*	*7.9*	...
	b	*125.7*	*187.9*	*268.5*	*110.0*	*182.4*	*263.6*	*334.7*	*80.9*	*142.8*	*215.0*	*318.6*	*46.7*	...
ASIA														
Hong Kong	*a*[4]	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	...
Malaysia														
West Malaysia	*a*	4.2	7.4	14.4	3.8	8.6	12.7	16.2	2.9	6.1	11.2	14.1	...	...
Singapore	*a*	1.0	1.3	4.0	3.5	11.4	16.8	18.0	3.0	4.8	6.3	11.5	2.1	...
Total	*a*	*5.6*	*9.2*	*19.2*	*7.4*	*20.3*	*30.3*	*34.9*	*6.1*	*11.4*	*18.2*	*26.4*	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	*a*	5.8	9.3	12.9	2.1	4.9	7.5	10.1	2.4	5.2	7.7	10.1	1.8	3.9
	b	28.8	43.1	65.9	21.9	39.9	55.0	83.4	25.4	38.0	47.0	72.4	25.2	*37.0
New Zealand	*a*	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.6	...	...
	b	60.6	105.1	155.0	53.8	88.8	128.3	164.8	44.3	83.5	116.8	171.2	...	...
Total	*a*	*6.2*	*10.0*	*13.9*	*2.4*	*5.4*	*8.3*	*11.0*	*2.6*	*5.7*	*8.5*	*11.7*	...	...
	b	*89.4*	*148.2*	*220.9*	*75.7*	*128.7*	*183.3*	*248.2*	*69.7*	*121.5*	*163.8*	*243.6*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	*a*	**281**	**443**	**596**	**137**	**300**	**450**	**613**	**137**	**306**	**451**	**590**	...	...
	b	**604**	**889**	**1 223**	**361**	**679**	**1 085**	**1 432**	**344**	**738**	**1 080**	**1 484**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	*a*	5.9	8.3	10.9	2.6	4.6	7.4	11.8	6.2	14.1	21.9	27.9	5.9	16.2
	b	17.3	22.7	28.5	9.6	24.5	37.2	45.3	11.0	20.5	25.4	30.9	12.7	18.4
Denmark	*b*	11.0	15.1	20.2	5.3	10.7	16.0	26.3	7.1	12.1	16.7	22.3	3.9	8.4
France	*b*	2.3	3.3	4.6	1.5	3.4	6.6	12.1	*2.0	*4.0	*6.0	7.1	*2.0	*5.0
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	*a*	26.3	41.0	53.7	15.1	29.5	44.4	59.6	15.6	31.2	45.6	62.2	14.2	30.0
	b	14.7	28.2	45.1	8.3	15.4	22.7	30.3	10.2	18.5	27.1	36.8	11.1	25.0
Greece	*a*	27.3	40.5	53.6	14.7	28.1	42.8	57.6	12.8	28.4	48.0	64.1	11.1	...
	b	3.0	4.4	6.5	1.7	4.5	6.5	8.7	2.6	3.3	4.4	6.0	1.0	...
Malta	*a*	3.2	4.4	5.6	1.8	4.3	5.2	6.1	2.5	3.2	4.3	5.2	2.0	3.6
	b	111.7	159.0	195.1	22.7	43.0	88.5	134.7	[1]29.7	58.0	[1]87.5	129.9	29.8	78.2
Netherlands	*b*	26.4	43.5	58.2	18.2	31.1	53.8	67.3	15.4	29.6	41.4	56.2	16.2	25.8
Spain	*b*	2.5	3.6	4.9	0.5	2.1	3.3	4.1	1.0	2.3	2.9	3.8	0.8	1.8
Switzerland	*a*	9.8	17.3	23.3	4.3	11.4	16.3	21.8	6.4	15.9	25.3	32.7	6.1	10.6
United Kingdom	*a*	21.8	35.2	50.9	20.1	33.7	42.8	54.3	12.3	24.2	31.2	39.5	6.6	18.4
	b	—	—	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.5	1.8	4.5	5.7	6.9	...	...
Yugoslavia	*b*													
Total	*a*	*75.0*	*115.1*	*152.0*	*39.0*	*80.0*	*119.4*	*161.0*	*44.5*	*95.1*	*148.0*	*195.9*	*40.1*	...
	b	*208.2*	*311.4*	*409.5*	*87.5*	*166.4*	*276.2*	*381.5*	*92.1*	*174.8*	*245.4*	*335.6*	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Milk and cream, evaporated, condensed or dried: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72 *(concluded)*

Tableau 10. - Lait et crème, évaporés, condensés ou secs: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72 *(fin)*

Country — Pays		1969			1970				1971				1972	
		I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
		Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	*b*	1.2	2.3	3.5	0.3	1.6	3.0	3.5	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.4	1.1
Trinidad and Tobago	*a*	2.3	3.5	4.7	1.1	2.2	3.2	4.4	0.8	1.8	2.9	3.4	0.9	...
	b	3.5	5.4	7.2	1.3	3.0	4.5	7.6	3.3	5.4	7.4	12.7	2.3	...
Total	*a*	*2.3*	*3.5*	*4.7*	*1.1*	*2.2*	*3.2*	*4.4*	*0.8*	*1.8*	*2.9*	*3.4*	*0.9*	...
	b	*4.7*	*7.7*	*10.7*	*1.6*	*4.6*	*7.5*	*11.1*	*3.5*	*6.1*	*8.4*	*14.3*	*2.7*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	*b*	7.7	11.3	12.2	3.0	6.0	*15.0	22.0	0.1	0.5	8.4	14.9	...	...
Chile	*b*	5.4	5.6	6.8	0.3	0.5	5.2	5.9	0.1	2.7	...	...	...	...
Guyana	*a*	3.1	5.3	6.7	2.2	4.0	6.3	8.9	1.3	3.8	8.7	...	...	...
Peru	*a*	7.4	9.1	22.4	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	...	...
	b	0.4	0.7	3.5	0.1	0.4	1.2	2.0	0.4	0.5	1.0	*2.4	...	...
Venezuela	*b*	17.2	19.9	32.1	0.5	3.9	14.2	17.8	4.1	5.0	6.3	6.9	...	...
Total	*a*	*10.5*	*14.4*	*29.1*	*3.0*	*5.3*	*7.9*	*10.8*	*1.6*	*4.2*	*9.1*	...	...	...
	b	*30.7*	*37.5*	*54.6*	*3.9*	*10.8*	*35.6*	*47.7*	*4.7*	*8.7*	...	...	...	...
ASIA														
Cyprus	*a*	2.8	4.0	5.4	1.6	2.9	4.3	6.2	1.6	3.3	4.7	6.0	*1.3	2.7
Hong Kong	*a*	9.6	14.5	21.2	4.2	8.8	15.3	20.6	6.1	12.5	18.6	24.9	6.0	...
India	*a*	0.8	1.2	1.3	—	0.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.2	...	...	...
	b	22.4	34.5	40.7	6.4	14.1	22.8	26.3	10.7	18.0	29.8	...	...	...
Israel	*b*	4.2	8.8	10.9	0.9	2.7	5.4	10.7	0.7	4.8	9.6	11.6	3.8	...
Japan	*b*	28.6	47.7	74.7	18.2	34.0	56.9	70.1	22.3	33.3	45.1	59.7	17.0	32.1
Malaysia														
West Malaysia	*a*	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	...	...
	b	13.0	21.5	30.5	11.9	21.3	28.2	38.7	7.8	14.4	25.4	35.1	...	...
Philippines	*a*	34.5	50.6	67.7	7.7	19.7	34.0	41.3	7.5	17.0	27.0	33.3	...	...
	b	20.4	41.3	55.4	11.5	23.8	36.6	49.0	19.2	31.7	40.7	49.5	...	...
Singapore	*a*	3.8	5.5	7.1	1.4	3.4	5.6	7.4	1.5	2.8	3.9	4.9	0.8	...
	b	9.3	14.0	19.2	7.0	13.3	17.9	24.5	6.8	11.5	15.9	26.4	5.3	...
Sri Lanka	*b*	3.6	8.6	11.1	2.0	5.6	9.1	12.6	1.2	5.2	...	...	...	...
Thailand	*a*[5]	16.3	22.0	27.7	5.5	11.2	*12.5	16.7	*1.4	*2.6	*3.2	*4.1	...	...
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	*a*	14.0	23.5	33.0	9.2	16.6	29.9	34.5	3.8	16.6	22.7	29.1	...	...
Total	*a*	*82.2*	*121.8*	*164.1*	*29.7*	*63.0*	*103.8*	*129.1*	*23.1*	*56.5*	*82.5*	...	...	...
	b	*101.5*	*176.4*	*242.5*	*57.9*	*114.8*	*176.9*	*231.9*	*68.7*	*118.9*	...	...	...	...
AFRICA														
Cameroon	*a*	1.8	2.4	3.1	1.3	2.8	3.9	5.1	0.7	1.4	3.9	4.8	...	...
Ghana	*a*	11.3	16.4	19.5	2.3	5.4	14.8	20.7	3.9	13.6	18.7	21.9	...	...
Ivory Coast	*a*	5.6	8.2	11.9	4.0	*7.6	*10.8	15.6	*4.0	*8.0	*11.0	15.6	...	...
Libyan Arab Republic	*a*	6.4	8.8	14.6	2.8	5.4	9.5	14.3	4.8	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	*a*	3.0	4.9	5.1	1.4	3.8	5.7	6.1	1.3	3.3	6.1	6.3	2.3	...
Morocco	*a*	4.7	7.0	9.8	3.0	5.7	7.9	10.4	2.0	7.0	...	...	...	...
	b	1.1	2.1	3.3	0.6	1.4	2.1	3.5	1.1	1.8	...	...	...	...
Nigeria	*a*	9.9	17.8	23.2	5.3	11.5	*16.7	21.7	*10.9	*21.8	*32.1	42.3	...	...
Senegal	*a*	6.9	11.1	14.6	3.7	7.3	11.0	14.2	2.6	2.9	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	*a*	0.9	2.2	2.8	0.2	1.2	2.0	3.0	*0.4	*1.8	*3.0	*4.0	*0.5	...
	b	2.1	3.1	5.4	2.3	3.6	4.8	5.7	*1.0	*2.0	*5.0	*6.0	*1.1	...
Total	*a*	*50.5*	*78.8*	*104.6*	*24.0*	*50.7*	*82.3*	*111.1*	*30.6*	...	...	...	...	...
	b	*3.2*	*5.2*	*8.7*	*2.9*	*5.0*	*6.9*	*9.2*	*2.1*	*3.8*	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	*a*	**221**	**334**	**455**	**97**	**201**	**317**	**416**	**101**	...	...	...	...	...
	b	**348**	**538**	**726**	**154**	**302**	**503**	**681**	**171**	**312**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed. Several importing countries and a few exporting countries combine in their trade classifications condensed and dried milk.

a Evaporated and condensed milk and cream.
b Dried milk.

[1] Data exclude trade with Belgium-Luxembourg. – [2] In 1969, dry whole milk only. – [3] Data include shipments for private relief and charity which are generally not reported as trade by the importing countries. – [4] Reexports only. – [5] Quarterly data refer to trade through the port of Bangkok only.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés. Plusieurs pays importateurs et quelques pays exportateurs groupent dans une même classification du commerce le lait condensé et le lait sec.

a Lait et crème condensés et évaporés.
b Lait sec.

[1] Les données ne comprennent pas le commerce avec Belgique-Luxembourg. – [2] En 1969, lait sec entier seulement. – [3] Dans ces chiffres sont comprises les expéditions, effectuées en vue d'opérations privées de secours et de bienfaisance, que les pays importateurs ne font pas figurer dans leurs statistiques du commerce. – [4] Réexportations seulement. – [5] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok.

Table 11. - Butter: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 11. - Beurre: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969			1970				1971				1972	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	1.9	2.6	3.4	0.6	2.4	4.4	5.7	1.1	2.2	2.7	3.4	1.8	3.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	13.7	15.8	19.5	4.2	9.0	17.8	32.3	17.3	25.0	33.9	41.8	8.1	14.5
Denmark	49.7	77.6	99.8	22.0	43.7	65.8	87.0	16.5	37.1	56.6	76.9	16.8	40.4
Finland	7.7	12.0	18.8	7.4	12.7	23.2	29.4	7.4	10.4	13.8	19.7	3.4	10.9
France	33.6	49.5	71.1	25.0	55.9	77.0	110.0	31.9	49.0	61.6	70.8	6.9	11.9
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	6.9	11.3	16.4	4.4	13.3	20.1	34.6	48.5	67.0	73.5	80.0	13.6	15.3
Ireland	18.9	30.8	42.5	10.1	21.1	33.6	45.8	3.4	18.5	27.5	32.1	5.7	20.7
Netherlands	24.6	34.5	48.8	20.7	58.2	93.9	142.4	[1]29.4	57.6	[1]60.2	109.8	24.1	45.6
Norway	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4
Poland	4.3	6.9	9.3	1.5	5.1	9.8	12.6	2.4	4.6	5.3	5.8	1.5	4.3
Sweden	3.2	5.5	8.1	1.6	2.3	3.1	4.3	0.6	1.6	3.5	5.1	2.9	3.3
United Kingdom [2]	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.9	0.5	1.0	2.1	4.6	1.5	3.0
Total	*166.0*	*248.4*	*339.9*	*99.1*	*225.7*	*351.2*	*507.4*	*159.1*	*274.6*	*341.6*	*450.9*	*87.2*	*173.5*
NORTH AMERICA													
United States [3]	7.8	7.9	8.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	—	3.2	9.9	43.0	17.6	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	3.5	3.8	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.9	6.0	...	...
AFRICA													
Kenya [4]	0.4	0.6	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	0.1	...	...
South Africa	1.4	2.1	2.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	...
Total	*1.8*	*2.7*	*4.8*	*0.3*	*0.8*	*1.1*	*2.9*	*1.0*	*1.1*	*1.3*	*1.5*	...	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	26.7	36.5	78.4	36.9	47.3	66.1	93.3	32.7	43.3	50.0	69.7	20.7	30.9
New Zealand	105.1	130.8	216.6	59.5	86.4	115.6	181.3	71.2	96.6	115.7	171.0	...	...
Total	*131.8*	*167.3*	*295.0*	*96.4*	*133.7*	*181.7*	*274.6*	*103.9*	*139.9*	*165.7*	*240.7*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**311**	**430**	**652**	**197**	**361**	**535**	**786**	**264**	**419**	**520**	**742**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	6.4	8.0	13.3	3.5	14.1	22.1	40.3	11.5	17.4	19.5	28.1	7.6	11.5
France	0.8	1.3	2.4	0.7	1.5	2.2	3.6	1.1	2.6	5.1	16.9	2.5	4.2
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	11.7	17.0	21.9	3.7	20.5	31.8	47.6	14.1	21.9	33.8	41.3	12.9	24.8
Italy	18.0	23.7	36.7	11.4	19.2	25.4	38.1	13.5	18.4	25.3	38.8	8.2	12.4
Switzerland	6.3	9.4	13.3	2.8	5.3	9.2	15.8	3.9	11.0	15.5	19.3	4.9	5.9
United Kingdom	231.2	302.2	427.8	145.1	221.1	291.2	406.5	144.7	233.4	298.3	389.9	135.0	213.0
Total	*274.4*	*361.6*	*515.4*	*167.2*	*281.7*	*381.9*	*551.9*	*188.8*	*304.7*	*397.5*	*534.3*	*171.1*	*271.8*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Chile	3.1	3.8	6.8	2.8	4.9	5.8	7.1	1.1	2.7	...	...	...	...
Peru	2.3	3.6	10.0	1.4	2.7	3.9	5.1	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.1	...	...
Total	*5.4*	*7.4*	*16.8*	*4.2*	*7.6*	*9.7*	*12.2*	*2.2*	*4.0*	...	...	...	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	1.0	1.9	2.7	0.7	1.3	2.2	3.1	0.9	1.9	2.7	3.9	0.5	...
Malaysia West Malaysia	4.1	6.8	8.0	4.1	6.0	7.3	10.1	2.2	4.4	6.3	*9.9	...	...
Singapore	2.7	4.1	5.6	1.5	3.2	5.1	6.8	1.2	2.7	4.3	5.3	1.4	...
Total	*7.8*	*12.8*	*17.1*	*6.3*	*10.5*	*14.6*	*20.0*	*4.3*	*9.0*	*13.3*	*19.1*	...	...
AFRICA													
Morocco	11.2	14.9	25.7	6.9	12.9	17.1	24.6	4.9	5.8	*6.1	8.4	...	...
South Africa	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	2.8	5.8	—	2.5	6.6	12.9	—	...
Total	*11.4*	*15.2*	*26.1*	*7.0*	*13.1*	*19.9*	*30.4*	*4.9*	*8.3*	*12.7*	*21.3*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**299**	**397**	**575**	**185**	**313**	**426**	**615**	**200**	**326**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Data exclude trade with Belgium-Luxembourg. – [2] Reexports only. – [3] Including anhydrous milk fat. – [4] Data exclude intertrade within the East African Customs Union.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Les données ne comprennent pas le commerce avec Belgique-Luxembourg. – [2] Réexportations seulement. – [3] Y compris la matière grasse du lait déshydratée. – [4] Les chiffres ne comprennent pas le commerce réciproque à l'intérieur de l'Union douanière de l'Afrique de l'Est.

Table 12. - Cheese and curds: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 12. - Fromage et caillebotte: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969			1970				1971				1972	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	7.2	12.4	16.8	4.6	10.1	16.4	21.2	4.3	9.5	15.4	21.0	5.3	11.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.0	5.8	7.6	2.7	5.1	8.1	11.1	2.4	4.9	7.0	9.8	2.3	4.5
Denmark	29.7	45.4	61.9	15.2	32.0	48.8	68.0	17.0	33.2	51.8	70.2	18.7	37.1
Finland	6.8	11.3	17.7	4.0	8.1	15.1	21.0	4.1	8.7	13.3	20.7	5.2	10.4
France	43.7	65.7	90.9	22.1	44.9	69.5	98.1	27.2	57.6	93.1	128.9	50.5	82.6
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	22.3	34.1	48.9	11.5	24.7	38.1	51.9	16.0	28.3	42.5	58.2	15.2	30.4
Ireland	7.9	14.4	19.7	4.4	10.9	17.0	24.0	3.3	9.0	18.3	28.2	5.5	8.5
Italy	12.3	16.7	24.3	5.7	11.1	15.9	23.1	6.4	11.7	16.5	22.2	8.6	12.4
Netherlands	83.7	123.6	163.5	41.5	82.6	126.4	173.3	[1]38.5	87.9	[1]114.4	180.0	43.3	87.4
Norway	7.6	11.9	16.3	3.7	9.1	13.1	17.7	4.8	8.6	13.2	18.5	5.1	9.5
Sweden	1.3	2.1	2.7	0.8	1.8	2.7	3.4	0.7	1.1	1.7	2.2	0.7	1.5
Switzerland	22.1	34.0	48.0	11.4	22.4	38.6	48.5	11.0	21.8	33.8	45.7	10.4	21.3
Total	*248.6*	*377.4*	*518.3*	*127.6*	*262.8*	*409.7*	*561.3*	*135.7*	*282.3*	*421.0*	*605.6*	*170.8*	*316.9*
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	8.3	9.5	16.3	2.8	8.1	10.6	18.3	2.4	6.8	9.4	14.9	1.5	4.1
United States[2]	1.6	2.7	3.4	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.3	0.7	1.7	2.4	3.1	0.8	...
Total	*9.9*	*12.2*	*19.7*	*3.6*	*9.7*	*13.1*	*21.6*	*3.1*	*8.5*	*11.8*	*18.0*	*2.3*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	3.2	4.5	6.4	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.7	1.7	3.4	5.2	...	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	12.2	20.3	34.3	10.6	18.8	27.6	37.3	12.5	19.8	27.2	37.2	9.8	15.8
New Zealand	48.8	61.1	92.5	34.9	46.9	59.3	89.6	34.7	49.8	66.0	89.8	...	...
Total	*61.0*	*81.4*	*126.8*	*45.5*	*65.7*	*86.9*	*126.9*	*47.2*	*69.6*	*93.2*	*127.0*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**323**	**476**	**671**	**177**	**339**	**511**	**712**	**187**	**362**	**529**	**756**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	1.3	1.9	2.9	0.9	1.7	2.8	3.9	0.8	1.7	2.5	3.7	0.9	1.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	23.4	35.1	47.6	11.7	23.7	40.3	47.8	13.1	26.1	39.5	53.2	13.3	27.0
France	15.1	21.8	30.1	7.5	15.3	22.9	31.1	7.6	15.4	23.2	31.3	7.6	15.6
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	65.4	97.1	126.8	36.5	70.1	106.9	145.3	39.2	74.5	112.7	152.9	38.5	99.5
Greece	1.6	2.3	3.1	0.8	1.6	2.2	3.2	0.6	1.6	2.2	2.8	0.6	...
Italy	40.1	56.5	79.2	23.3	46.6	69.9	93.0	29.2	53.8	82.3	113.2	31.4	62.0
Spain	3.7	5.7	7.7	1.9	3.5	4.8	7.7	2.7	5.6	7.6	10.4	2.3	3.6
Sweden	5.9	8.5	12.6	3.0	6.3	9.6	14.6	3.2	6.9	9.7	14.7	3.9	5.4
Switzerland	7.7	12.0	16.4	4.0	8.6	13.0	17.8	4.8	9.4	14.1	19.4	5.1	10.4
United Kingdom	85.9	114.0	156.2	48.8	87.4	116.3	156.9	53.5	86.5	120.4	167.4	53.6	78.5
Total	*250.1*	*354.9*	*482.6*	*138.4*	*264.8*	*388.7*	*521.3*	*154.7*	*281.5*	*414.2*	*569.0*	*157.2*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	7.7	10.5	14.2	3.3	6.6	9.7	13.9	4.1	7.8	11.2	15.7	4.6	8.6
United States	23.5	38.3	61.6	17.0	31.9	47.1	73.5	13.3	29.7	49.5	61.7	20.1	...
Total	*31.2*	*48.8*	*75.8*	*20.3*	*38.5*	*56.8*	*87.4*	*17.4*	*37.5*	*60.7*	*77.4*	*24.7*	...
ASIA													
Japan	13.2	21.1	29.7	7.4	16.4	25.1	34.2	8.1	17.0	25.4	35.9	7.2	16.7
AFRICA													
Egypt	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.9	2.5	2.6	1.2	2.2	3.0	3.9	...	...
Morocco	1.3	1.9	2.5	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.7	0.9	1.6	...	...	...	...
South Africa	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	3.4	5.9	6.4	0.4	...
Total	*2.2*	*3.0*	*4.3*	*1.9*	*3.8*	*5.6*	*6.7*	*2.9*	*7.2*	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**297**	**428**	**592**	**168**	**324**	**476**	**650**	**183**	**343**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Data exclude trade with Belgium-Luxembourg. – [2] Data include shipments for private relief and charity which are generally not reported as trade by the importing countries.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Les données ne comprennent pas le commerce avec Belgique-Luxembourg. – [2] Dans ces chiffres sont comprises les expéditions effectuées en vue d'opérations privées de secours et de bienfaisance que les pays importateurs ne font pas figurer dans leurs statistiques du commerce.

Table 13. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 13. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1971		1972										
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Argentina: Durum wheat, Candeal Taganrog, f.o.b. up-River	U.S.$/60 lb	1.55	1.57	1.69	1.68	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.71	1.72	2.20	...	...
Canada: No. 1 Northern, basis in store, Thunder Bay, export price (Class II)	Can.$/60 lb	1.68	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.69	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.80	2.12	2.31	...
U.K.: Australian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	26.4	26.3	26.6	25.8	26.0	25.7	25.7	25.8	27.2	28.8	35.1	40.8	41.8
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports	U.S.$/60 lb	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.64	1.64	1.63	1.64	1.72	2 14	2.38	2.45
European ports:[1] Canada Western Red Spring, 13.5%, c.i.f.	D. marks/1 000 kg	242	238	234	230	—	—	230	227	226	239	261	...	...
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, spot, Winnipeg	Can.$/56 lb	0 94	0.95	0.99	1.04	1.02	1.08	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.09	1.19	1.21	...
Barley														
U.K.: Canadian, No. 2 feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.8	23.8	23.8	—	—	—	—
Oats														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, domestic wholesale and export price	Can.¢/34 lb	66	64	66	66	68	69	69	69	71	76	84	86	...
Maize														
U.K.: Nearest forward shipment: Argentine, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	25.9	26.5	27.6	27.2	28.0	29.6	29.6	29.7	31.8	31.6	—	—	—
U.S.No. 3 yellow,c.i.f.Liverpool		25.0	24.9	24.7	24.2	24.2	24.8	24.9	24.3	25.8	26.1	28 2	30.5	30.4
Sorghum														
U.K.: U.S./Argentina, transshipment, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	24.9	26.4	26.3	25.4	25.2	25.2	24.7	24.0	26.5	27.5	30.0	31.7	33.8
Rice[2]														
Thailand: White, 5% brokens, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	U.S.$/1 000 kg	135.8	134.0	131.3	129.7	130.4	129.0	132.4	136.0	137.8	161.4	160.8	167.6	175.7
Sugar[3]														
Caribbean and Brazilian ports: Raw, 96°, in bulk, export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 11 contract), f.o.b.	U.S.¢/lb	4.20	5.95	8.25	8.63	8.74	7.29	7.01	6.38	5.58	6.30	7.06	7.42	...
Caribbean ports (daily price calculated for implementation of International Sugar Agreement):[4] in bulk, f.o.b. and stowed	U.S.¢/lb	4.24	5.78	7.90	8.19	8.40	7.08	6.63	6.33	5.56	6.26	7.07	p7.40	...
U.S.: Raw, 96°, bulk, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢/lb	8.00	8.21	8.48	8.40	8.54	8.26	8.14	8.14	8.57	8.71	8.76	8.70	...
Onions														
U.K.: Price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales:														
From Egypt	£/112 lb	—	—	—	—	—	3.58	1.97	—	—	—	—	—	...
From the Netherlands		—	—	1.71	1.65	1.77	2.03	2.10	3.16	5.05	3.52	2.38	2.66	...
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/6 kg	1.12	1.48	1.54	1.35	2.44	1.21	1.22	0.83	—	—	—	—	...
Bananas														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Ecuador, in cartons, f.o.r., price paid by wholesalers to importers, Hamburg	Marks/1 000 kg	410	392	455	570	551	470	590	489	410	415	616	539	...
U.S. Central and South America, tropical pack,f.o.b.port of entry	U.S.$/40-lb case	2.39	2.36	2.50	2.59	2.92	3.23	3.26	3.30	3.15	2.80	3.00	2.94	...
Oranges														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spanish, Navel, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg carton	17.6	12.0	—	10.8	10.0	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	...
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/case (39 kg net)	—	3.00	2.96	2.98	3.02	3.04	2.82	2 75	—	—	—	—	...
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/box[5]	4.37	—	—	—	—	—	1.63	1.50	1.61	2.19	1.85	2.21	...
Lemons														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Sicilian, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg case	14.6	14.8	13.3	14.7	14.4	15.9	17.4	22.2	23.7	28.2	21.8	20.3	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 13. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 13. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1971		1972										
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Grapefruit														
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/case(40 kg net)	3.58	3.30	3.38	4.02	3.90	3.88	3.70	—	—	—	—	5.90	...
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/box [5]	1.96	—	—	—	—	—	1.71	1.66	1.70	1.75	2.16	2.49	...
Apples														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Italian, dessert, Golden Delicious, Munich	Marks/100 kg	66	66	68	74	74	71	80	88	106	—	78	79	...
Raisins														
U.K.: Australian Sultanas, 5-Crown, spot, ex wharf, London	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	152	161	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkish Sultanas, No. 9, c.i.f. London		128	—	124	124	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dates														
U.S.: Pitted Sairs, G.A.Q. 70's, ex warehouse, New York	U.S.¢/lb	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	...
Soybeans														
U.K.: U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	53.4	53.4	52.1	52.8	55.8	57.4	56.7	56.2	56.8	58.0	59.4	61.8	65.3
Groundnuts														
European ports:[1] Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, resellers, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	95.7	97.5	97.8	98.3	97.5	100.8	102.0	—	106.0	108.1	109.0	—	—
Linseed														
U.K.: Canadian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, transshipment from continental European ports, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	46.9	46.8	47.1	48.0	49.6	50.9	50.2	51.4	57.8	60.6	64.1	73.0	76.4
Copra														
European ports:[1] Philippine/Indonesian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.$/2 240 lb	161	156	150	137	142	148	146	140	137	134	138	142	144
Olive oil														
European ports:[1] Spanish, edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b.	£/1 000 kg	304.4	304.5	308.5	313.4	325.8	337.5	337.5	337.5	406.7	433.5	435.0	430.0	425.0
Soybean oil														
Netherlands: Any origin, ex tank, Rotterdam	U.S.$/1 000 kg	308.7	273.5	259.8	—	—	—	—	—	230.0	—	—	230.2	243.5
Groundnut oil														
U.K.: Nigerian/Gambian/any origin, 3-5% bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	161.8	165.5	166.1	170.2	168.8	170.4	172.1	166.2	168 0	170.2	171.2	171.2	184.8
Linseed oil														
U.K.: Any origin, dutiable, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	74.6	75.9	79.4	75.7	74.3	74.4	72.2	72.9	n77.9	82.6	85.4	94.4	94.9
Coconut oil														
European ports:[1] Sri Lanka, 1%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	132.0	123.0	117.8	108.8	110.0	100.0	—	100.0	94.0	—	—	—	101.8
Palm oil														
European ports:[6] Malaysian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	101.0	94.0	92.8	73.6	85.0	88.4	88.4	83.0	89.2	91.5	93.5	94.8	94.5
Groundnut cake														
U.K.: Nigerian, 54% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. at ports	£/2 240 lb	44.4	45.6	45.5	45.0	45.8	46.9	47.8	48.8	53.0	54.2	59.6	69.8	85.6
Coffee														
France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/kg	5.04	5.05	5.06	5.04	5.01	5.01	5.02	5.02	5.06	5.18	5.13	5.06	...
U.S.: Spot, New York:														
Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S.¢/lb	43.1	44.4	44.7	44.4	45.5	46.1	47.2	47.4	55.1	58.9	57.1	55.8	56.1
Colombian Manizales	U.S.¢/lb	49.9	52.4	51.7	50.1	51.7	51.8	53.0	53.6	61.6	63.8	59.7	60.9	61.4
Uganda Native Standard	U.S.¢/lb	42.6	42.7	42.3	41.8	42.1	42.7	43.1	42.9	46.9	46.8	45.9	46.2	46.2
Cocoa beans														
European ports:[1] Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	201	192	209	213	224	225	240	247	274	285	305	312	308
U.S.: Spot, New York														
Bahia	U.S.¢/lb	22.5	22.2	25.0	25.8	27.2	27.4	29.4	29.7	31.9	34.5	35.6	35 9	...
Ghana	U.S.¢/lb	24.4	23.9	25.8	26.7	28.3	28.6	30.3	31.1	32.3	34.5	36.7	38.0	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 13. - Price series of international significance *(continued)*

Tableau 13. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international *(suite)*

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1971		1972										
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Tea														
Sri Lanka: For export, high grown, auction price,[7] Colombo	Rupees/kg	3.97	4.07	4.21	4.68	5.02	4.62	4.47	4.08	4.16	4.36	5.01	...	...
India: For domestic consumption and export, auction price,[7] Calcutta	Rupees/kg	6.26	5.75	5.93	5.71	5.45	5.97	6.97	7.76	7.82	6.73	5.94	...	...
Pepper														
U.S.: Black Malabar, spot, New York	U.S.¢/lb	45.8	46.7	48.5	49.2	49.0	48.9	50.5	48.6	48.0	51.2	53.8	52.0	...
Tobacco														
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price	U.S.¢/lb	75.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.0	86.4	87.4	82.8	...
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	U.S.¢/lb	60.0	56.0	56.4	55.9	55.7	54.1	56.0	56.7	57.3	57.1	54.1	...	...
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. Liverpool: American, Memphis Territory, Strict Middling 1 1/16 inch	U.S.¢/lb	36.4	39.2	41.4	41.7	40.2	37.6	36.9	35.2	34.1	32.7	31.5	32.6	36.5
Egyptian, Menoufi, fully good, official sales	U.S.¢/lb	63.9	63.6	65.7	66.4	66.8	66.6	66.6	66.1	65.7	67.9	64.5	62.4	62.8
Flax														
Belgium: Belgian, water-retted, B, f.o.b. Antwerp	B.fr/kg	29.8	31.5	32.0	32.2	32.8	34.2	32.8	34.2	35.2	35.5	35.5	34.0	...
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Pakistan, White C, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	149.2	—	—	—	[8]155.6	[8]151.9	[8]146.6	[8]141.8	[8]139.5	[8]142.0	[8]142.0	[8]142.0	...
Sisal														
U.K.: Tanzania/Kenya, No. 3 L, c.i.f. London	£/1 000 kg	67.6	69.0	78.0	80.2	82.5	84.6	102.8	105.2	105.0	105.0	105.0	106.0	...
Silk														
U.S.: Raw, 22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.$/lb	n9.50	n9.50	n9.50	n9.50	n9.50	n9.50	n9.50	n9.50	n9.50	n9.86	n10.36	10.50	...
Rayon														
Italy: Viscose filament, 133/24-28-48 denier, Milan	1 000 lire/100 kg	130.0	130.0	130.0	132.8	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	...	...	...
U.K.: Standard Viscose staple, 1 1/2 denier, bright or bleached, 1 7/16 staple	U.S.¢/lb	30.0	30.5	30.9	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.9	31.4	31.9	31.9	31.4	...
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean, dry-combed basis: 64's	New pence/kg	73	74	79	86	87	93	97	108	n106	119	133	182	...
50's		50	50	57	62	65	67	69	69	73	84	102	124	...
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston	U.S.¢/lb	52.6	55.7	59.2	69.0	71.3	—	—	80.0	80.0	82.2	82.5	82.5	...
Rubber														
Singapore: f.o.b., in bales: No. 1 R.S.S.	S.$/1 000 kg	965	898	891	884	873	864	929	921	914	894	p870	p1023	...
No. 3 R.S.S.		n822	n848	n865	n849	n832	n821	n847	n851	n850	n820	...	...	...
Beef														
U.K.: Argentine, rumps, chilled, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	32.4	35.0	41.0	40.4	40.6	40.9	43.4	52.8	51.0	51.2	46.3	42.2	...
Denmark: Steers, for export, best quality, liveweight	Kroner/kg	4.14	4.44	4.67	4.78	4.90	5.11	5.31	6.36	6.14	6.26	6.15	6.02	...
Lamb														
U.K.: New Zealand, prime, grade 2, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	14.1	14.5	14.9	14.0	14.4	14.8	16.3	20 8	19.6	20.8	20.0	18.7	...
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, selection A1, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	£/2 240 lb	404	415	400	381	375	380	391	410	395	419	445	445	...
Tallow														
U.S.: Bleachable, fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.¢/lb	7.44	6.78	6.88	6.36	6.84	7.31	7.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lard														
U.K.: U.S., prime steam, in bulk, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	103.6	96.6	96.4	107.0	97.0	99.0	98.5	95.0	100.1	101.2	103.5	110.8	114.8

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 13. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 13. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1971		1972										
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Hides														
U.K.: Argentine, frigorifico, heavy ox, c. and f. at ports	New pence/kg	...	...	24.6	25.6	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Native steers, heavy, 58 lb and upward, Chicago	U.S¢./lb	17.0	16.5	18.0	19.0	26.0	26.0	29.5	29.5	29.0	29.0	33.5	43.5	...
Butter														
U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange:														
Danish	£/112 lb	29.7	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.2	28.5	28.5	27.2	25.3	23.5	23.5	23.5	...
New Zealand, finest		26.5	26.5	27.1	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	25.3	23.7	21.5	21.5	21.5	...
Cheese														
U.K.: New Zealand, 40-lb boxes, rindless, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	£/112 lb	21.7	22.0	22.6	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	...
Eggs														
Denmark: price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Cooperative[9]	Kroner/kg	4.00	4.18	3.95	3.85	4.08	4.03	3.81	3.70	3.38	3.40	3.90	4.00	...
Netherlands: Average price to producers	Guilders/100 kg	222	253	195	193	204	190	181	161	153	174	172	p183	...
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K.: England and Wales: British landings, average unit value, all sizes:														
Cod	£/2 240 lb	174.0	161.4	170.6	137.5	...	...	141.4	131.1	142 6	...	...	...	...
Haddock		153.6	156.9	169.9	145.4	...	...	135.1	138.8	134.3	...	...	...	...
Plaice		204.9	185.9	159.5	131.0	...	...	173.7	187.3	198.0	...	...	...	...
Herrings		46.1	25.2	27.3	67.8	...	...	162.8	70.0	53.0	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers.	U.S.¢/lb	35.0	35.0	35.0	34.5	...	...	...	...	43.5	46.0	47.2	48.2	...
Boston shrimp, frozen, brown-grooved, headless, 5-lb carton, average price, Chicago	U.S.¢/lb	173.0	179.6	193.0	206.2	...	...	...	...	193.2	176.8	178.0	172.0	...
Salted fish														
Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	1 000 lire/100 kg	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	...	...	...
Canned fish														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$/case[10]	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	...	...	...	...	16.8	17.3	17.2	17.1	...
Tuna, light meat, chunk style, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case[11]	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.7	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.6	...
Fish meal														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 1 000-lb burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/2 000 lb	166	168	169	170	...	...	...	...	178	188	195	214	...
Fish oil														
European ports: Peruvian/Chilean semirefined, c.i.f. Rotterdam	U.S.$/1 000 kg	210.0	184.0	167.2	152.5	148.4	160.5	173.8	175.0	n174.2	n185.4	197.5	—	—
Whale oil														
U.K.: Any origin, crude, bulk, ex tank, Liverpool	£/2 240 lb	...	...	...	...	...	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
FOREST PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada: Douglas fir, dimension lumber, green S4S, 8'/20'/R/L, construction, 25% standard, f.o.b. mill	Can.$/1 000 board feet	113.3	114.6	118.0	120.3	122.3	123.2	...	123.1	123.6	125.6	130.6	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spruce, fir or pine, 8-17 cm width, 24 mm thick, sawmill price, Bavaria	Marks/cubic metre	170.2	168.4	166.7	166.7	168.0	167.7	167.4	165.0	165 0	164.7	164 2	...	...
Sweden: 2 1/2" × 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Nederbottens district	Kronor/cubic metre	329	330	329	329	331	333	335	340	341	343	375	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 13. - Price series of international significance (*concluded*)

Tableau 13. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*fin*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1971 Nov.	1971 Dec.	1972 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
U.K.: Sawn softwood, average import value, c.i.f.	£/standard	117.0	115.0	116.4	116.2	114.5	119.3	115.0	115.7	115.7	114.3	...	...	...
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried, 2" × 4", mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/1 000 board feet	127.4	130.2	135.0	135.3	135.7	137.4	141.6	143.6	149.3	149 7	...	150.7	...
Wood pulp														
Canada: Sulphite pulp, bleached, strong, paper grade, full freight allowed, exports to U.S.	Can. $/2 000 lb	160.9	159.3	160.5	160.9	160.2	158.5	...	155.1	156 1	155.9	155.9	...	...
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	...	546	579	559	561	581	549	513	543	...	...	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value	Kronor/1 000 kg	1 084	1 055	1 018	999	999	978	978	948	964	975	960	...	...
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price, f.o.b. mill, southern Quebec	Can. $/2 000 lb	136.8	143.7	137.2	141.6	140.9	140.3	139.1	139.0	138.2	138 0	138 0	...	...
Finland: Average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	...	555	549	572	567	564	585	542	567	...	...	...	...
U.K.: Average import value	£/1 000 kg	70.3	70.8	73.8	73.7	73.4	75.3	73.1	74.4	72.8	75.6	...	...	...
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	...	683	699	690	708	711	728	720	719	...	...	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations export price index of primary commodities in international trade (1963 = 100) [12]														
Commodities of agricultural origin		116		121			125			130		...		
Food		121		126			128			135		...		
Nonfood		109		113			120			124		...		
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf	£/2 240 lb	3.80	3.80	3.78	3.75	3.75	3.74	3.70	3.70	3.75	3.84	3.90	4.35	...
From St. Lawrence		3.50	3.50	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Northern Range		n3.65	n3.65	3.62	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.65	3.71	3.75	4.12	...
U.K.: Time charter: [13] Index numbers (1968 = 100)		82		81			90			87			...	
Fertilizers														
Ammonium nitrate: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 24%, bulk, 10-200 quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	237	239	241	243	250	252	253	254	254	[14]251	...	...	...
Superphosphate: U.K.: 19%, 6-ton lots, London [15]	£/2 240 lb	14.63	14.63	[16]14.63	[16]14.63	[16]15.13	[16]15.13	[16]17.79	[16]17.79	...	...	..	...	...
Muriate of potash: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 40%, bulk, 10-200 quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	136	138	[17]176	[17]178	[17]180	[17]180	[17]170	[17]168	[17]170	[17]171	..	...	...

n = Nominal p = Provisional.

[1] Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Bremen/Marseilles. – [2] The contract price of rice shipped from Burma to Sri Lanka under bilateral trade agreements has been £36.0 per 2 240 lb f.o.b. Burma ports since August 1970. The basic quality is Ngasein, 42% brokens, parboiled. – [3] The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price for raw sugar delivered against negotiated price quotas, 96°, f.o.b. basis, stowed, in bulk, was £43.5 per long ton in 1971 and is £50.0 per long ton in 1972. Additional special payments to less developed producing members (all except Australia), varying inversely with the world price of sugar were set at an amount between £1.5 and £4.0 per long ton in 1971, while for 1972 they vary from £7.0 to £11.0 per long ton. – [4] Arithmetical average of New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Sugar Contract No. 11, and the London Sugar Market daily price after conversion to U.S. cents per lb avoirdupois and adjusted to free on board and stowed Caribbean ports, in bulk, by deducting the cost of insurance and freight to the United Kingdom, or, if the difference between these two f.o.b. prices is more than 6 points, by adding 3 points to the lower price. – [5] The net weight of a box varies between 59 and 64 lb. – [6] United Kingdom/Continent. – [7] Exclusive of export duty and excise. – [8] Raw, Bangladesh white C, c.i.f. U.K. – [9] Including supplement. – [10] 100 3½-oz cans per case. – [11] 48 6½-oz cans per case. – [12] Index number series revised using as weights the value of exports of each commodity in 1963. – [13] Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships of 9 000-16 000 d.w.t. were employed in 1960. – [14] 26%. – [15] Net of subsidies paid to farmers. – [16] 19%, 10-ton lots, ex depot. – [17] 50%.

n = Nominal p = Provisoire

[1] Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hambourg/Brême/Marseille. – [2] Le prix contractuel du riz expédié de Birmanie à Sri Lanka en vertu d'accords commerciaux bilatéraux était de £36,0 les 2 240 lb f.o.b. ports birmans depuis août 1970. Il s'agit surtout de la qualité Ngasein, 42% de brisures, étuvé. – [3] Le prix négocié en vertu de l'Accord du Commonwealth sur le sucre (sucre brut, livré au titre des contingents auxquels s'applique ce prix, 96°, base f.o.b. en cale, en vrac) était de £43,5 la tonne longue en 1971 et est de £50,0 la tonne longue en 1972. Les paiements additionnels spéciaux reçus par les pays membres producteurs moins développés (tous à l'exception de l'Australie), variant en raison inverse du prix mondial du sucre et fixés entre £1,5 et £4,0 par tonne longue en 1971, sont fixés entre £7,0 et £11,0 par tonne longue en 1972. – [4] Moyenne arithmétique entre le prix du Contrat N° 11 du New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange et le cours journalier du London Sugar Market, après conversion en cents U.S. par livre avoirdupois, ajusté sur la base du cours f.o.b. et en cale ports des Caraïbes, en vrac, en déduisant le coût de l'assurance et du fret jusqu'au Royaume-Uni, ou — si la différence entre ces deux prix f.o.b. est supérieure à 6 points — en ajoutant 3 points au prix le plus bas. – [5] Le poids net des fruits contenus dans une caisse varie entre 59 et 64 lb. – [6] Royaume-Uni/Continent. – [7] Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. – [8] Brute, « Bangladesh White C », c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni. – [9] Y compris supplément. – [10] Caisses de 100 boîtes de 3¼ oz. – [11] Caisses de 48 boîtes de 6½ oz. – [12] Ces séries de nombres-indices ont été révisées en utilisant comme coefficient de pondération la valeur des exportations de chaque produit agricole en 1963. – [13] Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles naviguait en 1960 la flotte britannique de tramps de 9 000 à 16 000 tonnes port en lourd. – [14] 26%. – [15] Non compris les subventions aux exploitants. – [16] 19%, lots de 10 tonnes, en entrepôt. – [17] 50%.

Table 14. - Cotton: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 14. - Coton: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Producer prices — Prix à la production	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros							Export prices — Prix à l'exportation	Import prices — Prix à l'importation	
	United States	Brazil	Egypt I	Egypt II	India	Mexico	Pakistan	Turkey	United States	Peru	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II
Season — Campagne	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Cents/lb	New cruzeiros/15 kg	Tallaris/50 kg		Rupees/100 kg	Pesos/100 lb	Rupees/82.28 lb	Kurus/kg	Cents/lb	U.S. cents/lb	U.S. cents/lb	
1966	21.5	17.12	70.5	96.3	298	306.2	80.8	473	22.1	34.0	23.9	51.3
1967	26.4	24.88	79.4	106.8	347	326.8	85.2	535	24.8	33.1	[1]25.2	55.8
1968	22.9	26.53	86.9	121.0	374	313.8	92.7	471	22.9	29.3	24.6	62.5
1969	21.8	30.86	83.1	121.6	447	295.0	94.9	505	22.1	29.3	24.7	63.2
1970	22.4	46.25	78.0	116.6	672	356.2	117.0	721	23.5	35.6	28.5	61.1
1971	...	...	88.9	...	...	...	...	...	31.5	39.8	35.1	64.9
1971 VIII	27.0	50.54	77.5	116.0	737	395.0	129.4	901	26.8	38.0	32.7	61.0
IX	27.0	51.33	81.1	116.6	737	388.5	129.0	863	27.3	38.0	32.4	61.9
X	27.6	51.62	88.0	118.0	—	387.0	130.0	867	27.7	38.0	33.7	63.8
XI	28.7	53.29	88.0	118.0	633	378.0	127.2	867	28.0	39.0	34.0	63.8
XII	29.1	56.12	88.0	118.0	625	385.0	127.0	928	30.1	39.6	36.8	63.6
1972 I	30.2	61.03	92.0	122.0	625	390.0	138.4	988	32.9	40.8	39.6	65.7
II	30.3	61.08	92.0	122.0	575	405.0	135.8	926	33.4	42.4	39.8	66.4
III	27.8	58.74	92.0	122.0	465	390.0	133.6	907	33.8	41.9	38.2	66.8
IV	31.3	57.66	92.0	122.0	469	450.0	124.8	...	35.2	41.6	35.6	66.6
V	32.3	57.50	92.0	122.0	442	...	134.8	...	35.6	38.8	34.9	66.6
VI	32.0	57.52	92.0	122.0	449	...	140.4	...	34.3	38.6	32.6	66.1
VII	31.0	54.55	92.0	122.0	461	...	130.8	...	33.0	41.2	30.7	65.7
VIII	31.0	...	92.0	122.0	464	...	...	...	31.1	42.8	28.9	67.9
IX	24.4	...	92.0	119.2	...	...	...	...	26.8	43.6	27.3	64.5
X	25.6	...	83.0	117.0	...	...	...	...	...	44.2	26.3	62.4
	Prices in U.S. dollars/kg — Prix en dollars U.S./kg											
1966	0.47	—	0.65	0.89	0.40	0.54	0.45	0.53	0.49	0.74	0.53	1.13
1967	0.58	—	0.73	0.98	0.46	0.58	0.48	0.59	0.55	0.72	0.56	1.23
1968	0.51	—	0.80	1.11	0.50	0.55	0.52	0.52	0.50	0.64	0.54	1.38
1969	0.48	—	0.76	1.12	0.60	0.52	0.53	0.56	0.49	0.64	0.55	1.39
1970	0.49	—	0.72	1.07	0.90	0.63	0.66	0.49	0.52	0.77	0.63	1.35
1971	...	...	0.82	...	...	...	...	...	0.69	0.87	0.77	1.43
1971 VIII	0.60	—	0.71	1.07	0.98	0.70	0.73	0.60	0.59	0.83	0.72	1.35
IX	0.60	—	0.75	1.07	0.98	0.69	0.73	0.62	0.60	0.83	0.72	1.37
X	0.61	—	0.81	1.09	—	0.68	0.73	0.62	0.61	0.83	0.74	1.41
XI	0.63	—	0.81	1.09	0.84	0.67	0.72	0.62	0.62	0.85	0.75	1.41
XII	0.64	—	0.81	1.09	0.86	0.68	0.71	0.66	0.66	0.86	0.81	1.40
1972 I	0 67	—	0.85	1.12	0.86	0.69	0.78	0.71	0.72	0.89	0.87	1.45
II	0.67	—	0.85	1.12	0.79	0.71	0.76	0.66	0.74	0.92	0.88	1.46
III	0.61	—	0.85	1.12	0.64	0.69	0.75	0.65	0.75	0.91	0.84	1.47
IV	0.69	—	0.85	1.12	0.64	0.79	0.70	...	0.78	0.90	0.79	1.47
V	0.71	—	0.85	1.12	0.61	...	0.76	...	0.78	0.84	0.77	1.47
VI	0.70	—	0.85	1.12	0.62	...	0.79	...	0.76	0.84	0.72	1.46
VII	0.68	—	0.85	1.12	0.63	...	0.74	...	0.73	0.90	0.68	1.45
VIII	0.68	...	0.85	1.12	0.64	...	...	...	0.69	0.93	0.64	1.50
IX	0.54	...	0.85	1.10	...	...	...	...	0.59	0.95	0.60	1.42
X	0.56	...	0.76	1.08	...	...	...	...	...	0.96	0.58	1.38

[1] August-March.

Producer prices

United States: Average producer price; in 480-lb net weight bales.

Wholesale prices

Brazil: Type 5, wholesale price, São Paulo. — **Egypt: I** - Good, in hydraulic bales, ECC's official export sales price, excluding export tax, spot, Alexandria, through 1969, Dendera; from 1970, Giza 67, Giza 69 and Dendera; from October 1972, Giza 67 and Giza 69, Good + ¼. **II** - Good-fully good, in hydraulic bales, EEC's export sales price minima, spot, Alexandria; through 1969, Menoufi, from 1970, Menoufi and Giza 68. — **India:** Wholesale price, Bombay; 1966, Jarilla M.G.F.; from 1967 through 1969, M.P. Virnar; from January 1970, Khandesh Virnar. — **Mexico:** Middling 15/16", wholesale price, Torreon. — **Pakistan:** 289 F. Punjab, R.G., wholesale price, Karachi. — **Turkey:** Cukurova Standard white I, wholesale price, Adana. — **United States:** Middling 1 in, average of 15 spot markets.

Export prices

Peru: Tanguis, type 3½, nearest forward shipment f.o.b., ship, Lima.

Import prices

United Kingdom: I - American, Middling 15/16", c.i.f. Liverpool; through March 1968, Texas; from April 1968, Orleans/Texas, S.L.M. **II** - Egyptian, Menoufi, "fully good," c.i.f. Liverpool.

[1] Août-mars.

Prix à la production

Etats-Unis: Prix moyen à la production; en balles de 480 lb, poids net.

Prix de gros

Brésil: Type 5, prix de gros, São Paulo. — **Egypte: I** - « Good », emballé à la presse hydraulique, prix de vente officiel de la CEC pour l'exportation, non compris les droits d'exportation, prix du disponible, Alexandrie; jusqu'à fin 1969, Dendera; depuis 1970. Giza 67, Giza 69 et Dendera; depuis octobre 1972, Giza 67 et Giza 69, « Good + ¼ ». **II** - « Good-fully good », emballé à la presse hydraulique, prix de vente minimaux de la CEC pour l'exportation, prix du disponible, Alexandrie; jusqu'à fin 1969, Menoufi; depuis 1970, Menoufi et Giza 68. — **Inde:** Prix de gros, Bombay: 1966, Jarilla M.G.F.; de 1967 à fin 1969, M.P. Virnar; depuis janvier 1970, Khandesh Virnar. — **Mexique:** Middling 15/16", prix de gros, Torreon. — **Pakistan:** 289 F. Pendjab, R.G., prix de gros, Karachi. — **Turquie:** « Cukurova Standard white I », prix de gros, Adana. — **Etats-Unis:** Middling 1 in, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 15 marchés.

Prix à l'exportation

Pérou: Tanguis, type 3½, embarquement le plus proche, f.o.b. navire, Lima.

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: I - Des Etats-Unis, middling 15/16", c.a.f. Liverpool; jusqu'à fin mars 1968, Texas; depuis avril 1968, Orleans/Texas, S.L.M. **II** - Egyptien, Menoufi « fully good », c.a.f. Liverpool.

Table 15. - Tobacco: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 15. - Tabac: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Producer prices — Prix à la production				Wholesale prices — Prix de gros					Export prices — Prix à l'exportation		Import prices — Prix à l'importation
	Canada	Italy	Japan	United States	India	Malawi	Pakistan	Philippines	United States	Brazil	Greece	United States
Season — Campagne	X-IX	XI-X	IX-VIII	VII-VI	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	VII-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Cents/lb	1 000 Lire/100 kg	Yen/kg	Cents/lb	Rupees/kg	Tambala/lb	Rupees/82.28 lb	Pesos/46 kg	Cents/lb	New cruzeiros/100 kg	Drachmas/kg	Cents/lb
1966	70.0	52.1	640	65.5	2.32	31.54	106.9	75.0	66.9	100.5	45.7	72.0
1967	68.0	52.9	680	65.8	2.40	43.22	96.4	83.3	64.2	112.1	47.0	64.9
1968	70.3	53.5	720	68.5	2.53	35.92	90.7	98.0	66.6	151.0	42.7	64.5
1969	65.8	53.8	730	70.6	2.01	39.44	93.4	98.0	72.4	210.9	43.4	61.9
1970	64.4	67.7	740	71.6	3.26	37.96	109.6	98.0	72.0	268.0	43.9	61.1
1971	...	72.3	750	...	3.10	39.03	105.1	94.7	75.5	323.0	43.7	58.9
1971 VIII	—	67.7	740	76.7	—	32.18	105.0	93.0	76.7	350.0	39.5	58.1
IX	—	67.7	740	77.7	—	—	105.0	93.0	77.4	260.0	29.3	56.9
X	71.3	67.7	750	77.9	—	—	105.0	93.0	77.8	290.0	43.0	58.7
XI	72.0	72.3	750	77.7	—	—	105.0	93.0	75.5	360.0	46.1	60.0
XII	74.3	72.3	750	80.6	—	—	105.0	93.0	—	290.0	46.0	56.0
1972 I	75.1	72.3	750	75.2	—	—	105.0	101.2	—	335.0	42.5	56.4
II	74.5	72.3	750	58.4	—	—	105.0	104.0	—	362.0	53.4	55.9
III	73.8	72.3	750	48.0	—	—	105.0	104.0	—	430.0	46.8	55.7
IV	68.1	72.3	750	83.5	3.00	40.31	105.0	104.0	—	438.0	...	54.1
V	—	72.3	750	82.5	2.80	41.12	105.0	142.0	—	450.0	...	56.0
VI	—	72.3	750	78.5	—	41.17	...	180.0	—	...	...	56.7
VII	—	72.3	750	82.1	—	40.72	...	180.0	83.0	...	...	57.3
VIII	—	72.3	750	86.3	—	40.50	...	180.0	86.4	...	...	57.1
IX	—	72.3	750	87.9	—	40.44	...	200.0	87.4	...	...	54.1
X	...	72.3	...	82.6	—	—	...	...	82.8	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. dollars/kg — Prix en dollars U.S./kg											
1966	1.43	0.83	1.78	1.44	0.39	0.97	0.60	0.42	1.47	0.48	1.52	1.59
1967	1.39	0.85	1.89	1.45	0.32	1.33	0.54	0.46	1.42	0.45	1.57	1.43
1968	1.43	0.86	2.00	1.51	0.34	0.95	0.51	0.55	1.47	0.49	1.42	1.42
1969	1.34	0.86	2.03	1.56	0.27	1.04	0.53	0.55	1.60	0.56	1.45	1.37
1970	1.41	1.08	2.06	1.58	0.43	1.00	0.62	0.55	1.59	—	1.46	1.35
1971	...	1.24	2.39	...	0.41	1.03	0.59	0.53	1.66	—	1.46	1.30
1971 VIII	—	1.08	2.18	1.69	—	0.85	0.59	0.52	1.69	—	1.32	1.28
IX	—	1.08	2.21	1.71	—	—	0.59	0.52	1.71	—	0.98	1.25
X	1.57	1.08	2.28	1.72	—	—	0.59	0.52	1.72	—	1.43	1.29
XI	1.58	1.16	2.29	1.71	—	—	0.59	0.52	1.66	—	1.54	1.32
XII	1.63	1.24	2.44	1.78	—	—	0.59	0.52	—	—	1.53	1.24
1972 I	1.65	1.24	2.44	1.66	—	—	0.59	0.56	—	—	1.42	1.24
II	1.64	1.24	2.44	1.29	—	—	0.59	0.58	—	—	1.78	1.23
III	1.62	1.24	2.44	1.06	—	—	0.59	0.58	—	—	1.56	1.23
IV	1.50	1.24	2.44	1.84	0.41	1.16	0.59	0.58	—	—	...	1.19
V	—	1.24	2.44	1.82	0.38	1.18	0.59	0.79	—	—	...	1.24
VI	—	1.24	2.44	1.73	—	1.18	...	1.00	—	...	...	1.25
VII	—	1.24	2.44	1.81	—	1.17	...	1.00	1.83	...	...	1.26
VIII	—	1.24	2.44	1.90	—	1.16	...	1.00	1.90	...	...	1.26
IX	—	1.24	2.44	1.94	—	1.16	...	1.12	1.93	...	...	1.19
X	...	1.24	...	1.82	—	—	...	...	1.83	...	...	...

Producer prices

Canada: Annual data: all grades, average producer price. Monthly data: auction price of three representative grades of flue-cured tobacco. – **Italy**: Kentucky, loose, price paid to farmers by Tobacco Monopoly. – **Japan**: Bright yellow, second grade, Japan Monopoly Corporation fixed producer price, excluding premiums and the cost of packaging. – **United States**: Average producer price.

Wholesale prices

India: Flue-cured Virginia, non redried leaf, medium grade, LBY 2, minimum wholesale price, Guntur. – **Malawi**: Domestic, flue-cured, average price at auctions. – **Pakistan**: Leaf, Karo (Sind), average wholesale price, Karachi. – **Philippines**: Leaf, Isabela, classes 1-5, wholesale price. – **United States**: Flue-cured, types 11-14, average auction price.

Export prices

Brazil: Leaf, average export unit value. – **Greece**: Leaf, average export unit value.

Import prices

United States: Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average unit value of imports from Turkey.

Prix à la production

Canada: Chiffres annuels: toutes qualités, prix moyen à la production. Chiffres mensuels: prix aux enchères pour trois qualités caractéristiques de tabac *flue-cured*. – **Italie**: Tabac du Kentucky, en vrac, prix à la production fixé par le Monopole des tabacs. – **Japon**: Feuilles claires, jaunes, deuxième qualité, prix fixé à la production par le Monopole d'Etat, non compris les primes et le coût de l'emballage. – **Etats-Unis**: Prix moyen à la production.

Prix de gros

Inde: Tabac de Virginie « flue-cured », feuilles non reséchées, qualité moyenne, LBY 2, prix de gros minimal, Guntur. – **Malawi**: Production intérieure, « flue-cured », prix moyen aux enchères. – **Pakistan**: Tabac en feuilles, « Karo (Sind) », prix de gros moyen, Karachi. – **Philippines**: Tabac en feuilles, Isabelle, classes 1-5, prix de gros. – **Etats-Unis**: Tabac *flue-cured*, types 11-14, prix moyen aux enchères.

Prix à l'exportation

Brésil: Tabac en feuilles, moyenne de la valeur unitaire des exportations. – **Grèce**: Tabac en feuilles, moyenne de la valeur unitaire des exportations.

Prix à l'importation

Etats-Unis: Feuilles pour cigarettes, non écotées, valeur unitaire moyenne des importations en provenance de Turquie.

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Sweet potatoes and yams		1
Rubber		5
Sugar		2,7/8
Tobacco	12	6
Vegetables		
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Tomatoes	12	
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Meat	12	3,6,9
Milk and cream	12	3,6,9
Wool	12	3,9

	20	21
Oilseeds and oils		
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Groundnuts and oil		1,4,10
Linseed and oil		1,4,10
Olive oil		1,4,10
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Palm oil		1,4,10
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Tea	12	6
Fibres		
Cotton		5
Fibres, miscellaneous		5
Fruit		
Dried fruit		9
Fresh fruit		
Apples		3
Bananas		3
Grapefruit		3
Lemons		3
Oranges		3

	20	21
Grain		
Barley		2
Maize		2
Oats		2
Rice		9
Rye		2
Wheat		3,9
Livestock products		
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Cheese		1
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